The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 8. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1896. NO. 28

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MAY 17, 1896.

	P.M.	Night.	A.M	A.M.		P. M.
New York....	8.00	12.15	.....	9.30	.....	.....
Philadelphia.	11.20	4.30	8.23	12.25	.....	4.40
Washington...	10.40	.....	.....	10.30	.....	.....
Baltimore	11.40	4.50	.....	11.25	.....	.....

	D'ly A.M	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. P. M.	Dly P M.	Dly* P. M.
Harrisburg.....	3.10	8.10	11.30	3.50	5.00	10.20
Rockville		8.23	11.40	.....	5.13	10.31
Marysville.....	3.24	8.27	11.44	.....	5.18	10.34
Duncannon.....	3.38	8.45	11.59	4.15	5.34	10.47
Newport	3.59	9.15	12.21	4.35	6.02	11.06
Millerstown.		9.25	.....	.....	6.11	.....
Thompsontown		9.36	.....	.....	6.21	.....
Port Royal.....	4.31	9.54	.....	.....	6.38	.....
Mifflin	4.37	10.00	12.53	5.07	6.43	11.40
Lewistown Jc.	4.58	10.23	1.10	5.27	7.07	11.58
McVeytown....	5.20	10.48	1.27	.....	7.30	.....
N. Hamilton...	5.38	11.10	.....	.....	7.50	.....
Mount Union...	5.42	11.16	1.46	6.08	7.56	.....
Mapleton.	5.49	11.23	.....	.....	8.02	.....
Huntingdon, ...	6.08	11.42	2.04	6.27	8.20	12.55
Petersburg	6.21	11.57	2.18	.....	8.33	.....
Birmingham ...	6.48	12.23	2.44	h	8.56	.....
Tyrone.	6.55	12.30	2.50	7.04	9.02	1.32
Bellwood.....	7.18	12.51	3.08	7.23	9.20	.....
Altoona.....	7.40	1.10	3.25	7.40	9.35	2.00
Pittsburg	12.10	6.05	7.20	11.30	2.00	5.30
	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P.M	A. M.

"h" stops to let off passengers from points east or south of Harrisburg.

	*D'ly A.M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	Dly P.M.	D'ly. P. M.	D'ly. P. M.
Pittsburg.....		3.10	8.00		1.00	4.30
Altoona.....		7.15	11.40	2.10	6.05	9.05
Bellwood.....		7.30	11.52	2.26	6.20	9.19
Tyrone		7.48	12.03	2.45	6.37	9.33
Birmingham		7.53	g	2.50	6.42	
Petersburg		8.17		3.15	7.06	
Huntingdon....	5.10	8.30	12.35	3.30	7.20	10.12
Mapleton. 5.25		8.47		3.48	7.35	
Mt. Union.....	5.31	8.53		3.56	7.41	10.32
N. Hamilton ...	5.36	8.58		4.02	7.46	
McVeytown....	5.53	9.15		4.23	8.04	
Lewiston Jc....	6.15	9.35	1.33	4.50	8.26	11.16
Mifflin.....	6.36	9.55	1.50	5.15	8.47	11.37
Port Royal.....	6.42	9.59		5.20	8.52	
Thompsontown	6.57	10.14		5.38	9.07	
Millerstown. ...	7.06	10.22		5.48	9.16	
Newport	7.15	10.32		6.00	9.26	
Duncannon.....	7.39	10.54		6.26	9.50	
Marysville	7.54	11.07		6.42	10.04	
Rockville.	7.58	11.12		6.48		
Harrisburg.....	8.10	11.25	3.10	7.00	10.20	1.00

Pittsburg 3.10, Altoona 6.25, Tyrone 6.47, Huntingdon 7.17, Harrisburg 9.30 A. M. daily.

	P. M.	P. M.	P.M	P.M.		A. M.
Baltimore2.....	12.20	*3.10	6.15	*10.40		
Washington....	1.25	*4.10	7.30			
Philadelphia ...	12.17	*3.00	6.23	11.15		4.30
New York.....	2.33	*5,53	9.23	3.53		7.33

*Week-days only. "g" stops to let off passengers from Pittsburg only.

Connecting trains leave as follows:

At Lewistown Junction.—For Sunbury 7.35 A. M. and 3.15 P. M. week days.

For Milroy 6.20, 10.28 A. M. and 3.25 p. M. week days.

At Huntingdon—For Bedford and Cumberland 8.35 A. M. and 6.35 P. M. week days. Bedford only 8.00 A. M. Sundays.

At Tyrone—For Clearfield and Curwensville 8.20 A. M., 3.15 and 7.30 P. M. week days.

For Bellefonte and Lock Haven 8.10 A. M., 12.35 and 7.25 P. M. week days.

For Scotia 7.50 A. M., and 3.10 P. M. week days.

For further information apply to ticket agents, or Thomas E. Watt, Passenger Agent, Western Division, Corner Fifth Avenue, and Smithfield Street, Pittsburg.

S. M. PREVOST, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

To take effect at 5.30 a. m., on Monday, May 18, 1896.

NORTH. Mail, No.5,	NORTH. Mail, No.3	NORTH. Mixed, No.1	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 6.	SOUTH. Mixed, No. 8.
P. M.	a.m.	a.m		A. M.	p. m.	p. m.
1 12	8 48	6 20	Robertsdale	11 37	6 39	2 58
1 24	9 00	6 32	Cook's	11 24	6 27	2 46
1 36	9 12	6 44	Cole's	11 11	6 15	2 34
2 04	9 38	7 10	Saltillo	10 41	5 34	1 54
2 11	9 45	7 17	Three Springs	10 33	5 27	1 47
2 23	9 57	7 29	*Beersville	10 21	5 15	1 35
2 36	10 09	7 43	Rockhill	9 55	4 53	1 23
2 51	10 24	7 58	Shirley	9 40	4 38	1 08
2 58	10 31	8 05	*Augh. Mills	9 32	4 31	1 01
3 13	10 46	8 20	Mount Union	9 20	4 16	12 46

No. 9 leaves Robertsdale 7.35, a. m., Cooks 7.47, Coles 7.59, Saltillo 8.24, Three Springs 8.32, Beersville 8.44, arrives at Rockhill 8.56.

No. 7 leaves Robertsdale 5.03 p. m., Cooks 5. 13. Coles 5.25, Saltillo 5.45, Three Spring 5.52, Beersville 6.02, arrives at Rockhill 6.14.

No. 4 leaves Rockhill 6.45 a. m., Beersville 6.55, Three Springs 7.17, Saltillo 7.24, Coles 7.59, Cooks 8.11, arrives at Robertsdale 8.23.

No. 10 leaves Rockhill 5.30 a. m., Beersville 5.42, Three Springs 5.54, Saltillo 6.01, Coles 6.44, Cooks 6.54, arrives at Robertsdale 7.04.

Extra(Saturday only), leaves Rockhill 12.22 p. m., Beersville 12.34, Three Springs 12.46, Saltillo 12.53, Coles 1.36, Cooks 1.46, arrives at Robertsdale 1.56.

Extra(Saturday only), leaves Robertsdale 3.08 p. m., Cooks 3.20, Coles 3.32, Saltillo 3.57, Three Springs 4.04, Beersville 4.16, arrives at Rockhill 4.28.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. No. 14	WEST. No. 12	STATIONS.	EAST No. 11	EAST No. 13
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
6 00	10 00	L Rockhill A	9 05	5 05
5 53	9 53	*Blacklog	9 12	5 12
5 45	9 45	*Cedar Rock	9 20	5 20
5 41	9 41	*Locke Vall'y	9 24	5 24
5 35	9 35	*Shade Gap Stair A Goshorn L	9 30	5 30

All trains run daily except Sunday.

* Flag stations.

Trains 7, 8, 9, 10 carry passengers when run.

A. W. GREENWOOD, Superintendent

WHAT SUSTAINS SILVER.

Why Those Dollars Buy as Much as Gold Ones.

New York Herald.

Secretary Carlisle's statement that a great many letters are addressed to him daily from all parts of the country inquiring how it is that silver dollars containing only fifty-three cents' worth of bullion are kept at a parity with gold is directly in line with the *Herald's* experience.

Correspondents apparently well informed in other respects ask, "If a silver dollar is worth only fifty-three cents, how is it that I can buy as much with one of them as I can with a gold dollar? Others write: "There is no provision for having the silver dollars redeemed by the government, yet they are good as gold. Why, then, wouldn't they be just as good under free coinage as they are now?"

These questions go directly to the heart of the whole silver question, and Mr. Carlisle puts the matter very clearly in his published letter addressed to a Kentucky correspondent. All of the four hundred and thirty odd millions of silver dollars coined since 1878 have been manufactured by the government on its own account from bullion purchased for that purpose at its market value. They have been paid out by the government at a parity with gold for goods and services and accepted in good faith by the people on that basis.

The government received from the people the full gold value for these coins and is under moral obligation to keep them at that level. This it has done. It agreed to accept them for dues to itself, made them full legal tender in payment of debts to individuals and has never discriminated between silver dollars and gold ones. Aside from the moral obligation there are others. In the Sherman law, passed six years ago, congress declared it to be "the established policy of the United States to maintain the two metals on a parity with each other," and again, in the act of November 1, 1895, this declaration was iterated.

With these assurances the people have accepted the silver dollars at their face value, regardless of the enormous shrinkage in the value of the bullion they contain. There have been times, however, when a mistaken financial policy excited creditors' doubts as to the ability of the government to keep its pledge, and at those times our foreign creditors drew gold out of the country and the more timid among our own citizens began to hoard the yellow metal, the result being general restriction of credit and commercial disaster, as in 1893. What excited those doubts? The fact that the government was issuing too many silver dollars under the Bland law, and subsequently under the Sherman law was issuing too many paper dollars in payment for silver bars.

It is a familiar and universally admitted fact that an inferior currency drives a better one out of circulation, and if the treasury kept on making silver dollars or printing notes all the gold would in time be displaced and leave the country, and the government would be unable to keep the silver or notes exchangeable with gold. Nearly 600,000,000 of silver dollars and Sherman notes had already been created, and the government has had some difficulty in keeping this mass together with the $346,000,000 of greenbacks exchangeable with gold, being obliged at times to purchase yellow metal for this purpose by issuing bonds. Now, what would be the effect of an absolutely unlimited additional issue of dollars—of throwing the mints open so that any American, or Turk, or Russian could bring bullion or old spoons and get a silver dollar for every 53 cents' worth of the metal?

Does any sane man think the government could maintain them all at a parity with gold dollars? The silver dollars could be worth no more than the bullion in exchange for which anybody in the world could obtain them. To pass such a law would be a direct violation of the implied and expressed pledgds on the faith of which the people have accepted hundreds of millions of these silver dollars in payment for goods and services at their full value. It would be a wholesale repudiation on the part of the government against its own citizens; and the dollars being full legal tender would compel all debtors to repudiate half their obligations, cut down pensions, wages, salaries, saving bank deposits and insurance policies one-half and overwhelm the whole country in disaster.

Success of Anti-Toxin.

Investigations which have been conducted by medical societies in this country have proven conclusively that anti-toxin is to a valuable degree a cure for diphtheria. In a recent investigation 6000 cases from the practice of 613 American and Canadian physicians were brought together in the form of a report and more than six hundred of these physicians declared themselves in favor of the remedy.

It is admitted that while anti-toxin invariably cures diphtheria in animals, the results are not so certain in the treatment of human beings. This is due to the fact that when a patient has diphtheria germs there may also be other bacilli in the system, which will materially affect the success of the treatment. These micro-organisms are stirred into dangerous activity by the presence of the diphtheria bacilli, and are, therefore, the chief element of uncertainty in the anti-toxin treatment.

In spite of all this, however, the statistics which are furnished are evidence of the advance that has been made in surgery and medicine. Of the 6000 cases investigated 1468 were in Chicago, and these cases show a mortality of only 6.4 per cent. In cases of undoubted diphtheria the anti-toxin was injected at the first visit, and of the 106 cases so treated there were no deaths; of those injected on the second day, 366 cases, five deaths; of those treated on the third day, 600 cases, eighteen deaths. In the country at large the mortality was only 4.8 per cent. in 4120 cases injected during the first three days.

The fatalities which follow when diphtheria assumes the form of membranous croup are well known, and it is now asserted that under the anti-toxin treatment more than one-half of those usually desperate cases can be cured without the operation of tracheotomy or intubation. The claims which are sometimes made for medical discoveries are not always realized, but although the anti-toxin treatment has not yet been perfected, enough of its results have been seen to induce medical men and Boards of Health to study it without prejudice and help to relieve humanity of a disease so justly dreaded.—Philadelphia *Inquirer*.

Bryan says the debtor ought to be allowed to choose the kind of money in which to pay his debts. The next step will be to let him choose whether or not he will pay them at all.—St. Louis *Star*.

An Unfortunate Incident.

From the Pittsburg Dispatch.

A remarkable instance of this hard times campaign is reported from Cumberland, Md., where pickpockets relieved one of Bryan's auditors—a man from Pennsylvania—of $500 and robbed others of amounts ranging from $25 to $100. The most peculiar feature about it is that it was when the speaker had those in his audience who had the silver money, but no gold with them, hold up their hands that the hands of the pickpockets went down after treasure.

Of course Mr. Bryan is not responsible for the presence of pickpockets at a political meeting, but some one should suggest to him, that as the light fingered gentry are wont to mingle with crowds, it is not good policy to invite those who have money with them to signify the fact in public. The additional moral may be drawn from the result that times are not as hard as Mr. Bryan would have the public believe, or else that one reason why there is not more money in circulation is because Mr. Bryan's followers are hoarding it in their pockets.

The cash deliveries, in the reported case, range from a little more than the per capita of all money supposed to be in the country, up to twenty times the per capita allowance. It is not known whether any of the unfortunates were bankrupted by the unexpected raid, but it is presumed they will be more than ever in favor of a dollar with a disappearing value of forty-seven cents as compared with the dollar of total disappearance.

The Martyr of Possum 'Hollow.

The first political martyr of the campaign lives at Possum Valley, near Wampum, Lawrence county, Pa. His name is Dominic Albut, and he is all-but a mangled corpse because of his devotion to his party's honor and glory. Dominic is a republican. A week ago the republicans planted a big and handsome pole close to his house. There were hints that the democrats would cut down the pole. Dominic made a vow that he would defend that pole with his life if necessary.

To more thoroughly guard it he had a rope fastened to the end of the pole and this he ran into his bedroom window. He fastened the end of the rope to his ankle at night, so that if anyone molested the pole while he slept the action would awaken him.

Last Saturday night the pole was sawed down, and when it began to topple the young fellows who had done the mischief ran and hid. They had only secured themselves a second when the pole came down with a crash. Their astonishment was increased tenfold when from the bedroom window shot out a human form feet first and landed in a cabbage patch, at least 50 feet from the window.

Albut is laid up in bed, covered with cuts and bruises, but his physician states that no bones are broken and that he will recover. The identity of the fiends who pulled his leg has not been discovered.

—If your children are subject to croup watch for the first symptom of the disease—hoarseness. If Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is given as soon as the child becomes hoarse it will prevent the attack. Even after the croupy cough has appeared the attack can always be prevented by giving this remedy. It is also invaluable for colds and whooping cough. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

THE GREAT SILVER TRUST.

From the New York World, Democratic.

The political combination of the silver mine owners forms the richest, the most powerful and most rapacious trust in the United States.

Other combines are content to control the market and fix their own prices. The Silver trust demands that Congress and the President shall by law raise and maintain the price of their product.

The yield of their mines is about 60,000,000 ounces per year. It can easily be increased. The present price is 66 cents an ounce. The Ontario mine in Utah has paid over $13,000,000 in dividends, the Horn Silver $5,000,000, the Daly $2,887,500 and the Centennial Eureka $1,800,000. These are small compared with the Comstock and others of the great mines in Colorado and Montana.

The Government of the United States—meaning its taxpayers—supplied a forced market for the entire product of all these mines not needed for export or for the arts from 1878 to 1893—fifteen years. Under the Bland act they bought and coined 291,272,018 at a cost of $308,279,269, an average of $1.05 per ounce. Under the Sherman act they bought and stored 168,674,738 ounces at a cost of $155,931,000, an average of 92 cents. If the Government were obliged to sell this silver at current prices, instead of coining it and holding up its money value by a gold reserve, it would lose $115,000,000 on the first transaction and $44,000,000 on the other.

Not content with what the Government has already done for them, the members of the Silver Trust now ask that they be permitted to take 66 cents' worth of their bullion direct to the mint and have it stamped free of expense as a dollar, on their individual account. This would make it possible for the trust to control the money supply as no gold syndicate has ever been able to control it, and, if they succeeded in sustaining the price, to make a profit of nearly 100 per cent. on their product.

In furtherance of this conspiracy they have secured control of the Senate, they have nominated a candidate for President by three parties, they have subsidized or bought newspapers and are making false, misleading and demagogic appeals to the voters.

Coal Products.

The report of E. W. Parker, of the United States geological survey, shows that the United States' annual coal production increased from 31,648,960 short tons in 1868 to 193,119,530 short tons in 1895, which was 14 per cent. of the world's production in 1868, and 30 per cent. from 1892 to 1895. The world's output in 1868 and 1869 was about 225,000,000 tons, and exceeded half a billion tons in each of the last three years. Great Britain furnished 50 per cent. of the world's product in 1868, and her percentage now barely exceeds that of the United States.

—The Darlington, Wis., *Journal* says editorially of a popular patent medicine: "We know from experience that Ceamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is all that is claimed for it, as on two occasions it stopped excruciating pains and possibly saved us from an untimely grave. We would not rest easy over night without it in the house." This remedy undoubtedly saves more pain and suffering than any other medicine in the world. Every family should keep it in the house, for it is sure to be needed sooner or later. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

Ever since 1865 there have been women (*more each year*) who claim that there is no soap half as good, or as economical as Dobbins' Electric. There *must* be some truth in their claim. Try it, see how much. Your grocer has it.

A sixteen-year-old Baltimore boy committed suicide because he could not marry a fourteen-year-old girl.

Look

Sharply to the condition of your blood. At this season peculiar perils assail the system. There are sudden changes in temperature; fogs and dampness, chilly nights, lowering clouds, drenching rains. These sudden changes bring on colds, fevers, pneumonia, bronchitis and other ailments. Keep the blood pure, rich and full of vitality and you will be well. Remember,

Hood's
Sarsaparilla

Is the Best—In fact the One True Blood Purifier

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, aid digest on. 25c.

A Marvelous Bottle.

A great curiosity has recently been brought into England from Monghyr, in Asia—the Ur of the Chaldees. It is an ordinary white wine glass bottle of unmistakably European manufacture. Finding its way to the Orient, it fell into the hands of some ingenious Asiatic, who inscribed upon the interior of the bottle one of the odes of Hafiz. How this was accomplished no European has been able to discover. Not George III. puzzling over the problem of how the apple got within the dumpling could have been more dumfounded.

United States customs officials have information of an organized conspiracy to manufacture merchants' certificates for Chinamen who desire to obtain admission to the United States. They are sold for $100 each.

TIRED SALESWOMEN.

EMPLOYERS SHOULD BE MORE CONSIDERATE.

Interesting Statement by a Young Lady in Brooklyn.

In the vast retail establishments of large cities, many women are employed as saleswomen.

Men formerly held the positions that

women now hold, and while women's organism is less strong than men's they are expected to do the same work. Their duties compel them to be on their feet from morning to night, and many of them, in a short time, contract these distressing complaints called "female diseases."

Then occur irregularities, suppressed or painful menstruation, weakness, indigestion, leucorrhœa, general debility and nervous prostration.

They are beset with such symptoms as dizziness, faintness, lassitude, excitability, irritability, nervousness, sleeplessness, melancholy, "all-gone" and "want-to-be-left-alone" feelings, blues and hopelessness.

In such cases there is one tried and true remedy. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once removes such troubles. The following is a sample:

"My dear Mrs. Pinkham:—After writing you, and before your answer came, I was too miserable to go to the store, and so lost my position. That was five weeks ago. I am now back again in my old place, and never felt so well in all my life. The bearing-down pains and whites have left me, and I am not a bit nervous or blue. Life looks brighter to me. I don't get tired, my temper is real sweet, and I could scream right out sometimes for joy. Your Vegetable Compound is my standby. You don't know how thankful I am to you for saving me from suffering. Every woman in my position should know of your wonderful remedy. I never saw you, but I love you for being so good to me."—EDITH——W. 6th Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

NYNU—41

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
25 CTS 25 CTS

HURRICANE ON THE COAST

Death and Destruction Caused by the West Indian Visitor.

SWEPT FROM FLORIDA TO MAINE.

Wrecks Vessels and Destroys Millions of Dollars' Worth of Property---Savannah Wreck Strewn---Havoc Played With Public and Private Buildings in Washington---Scores of Lives Lost.

NEW YORK CITY, October 1.—The storm of Tuesday night proves to have been one of the most severe in recent years, according to late reports received by the Weather Bureau here.

Beginning as a cyclone in the West Indies, it struck the Georgia coast about noon on Tuesday and thence passed northward. The New England coast felt its effects yesterday.

In the city of Savannah, Ga., the storm exceeded in severity even the historic one of 1883, and the streets next day were blocked with the wreckage of hundreds of buildings. Ten persons were killed in and near the city, and the loss of life on the coast islands may run into the hundreds. The city of Brunswick, Ga., also suffered severely. A number of fatalities are reported from that city, and there was great damage to shipping both at Savannah and Brunswick.

The damage to property in Washington City and vicinity is fully $1.0 0,000, and there was some loss of life. The White House was damaged and many of its fine shade trees destroyed. Much damage was done at the Catholic University, Papal Legation and elsewhere. F. W. Blount, an Interstate Commerce Commissioner, received injuries that will probably result in his death.

All over Pennsylvania and Maryland communication both by rail and wire was either entirely cut off or seriously interrupted. The fatalities are many, and the most severe property loss is the destruction of the Pennsylvania Railroad's $1,000,000 bridge at Columbia, Penn.

The lake region also suffered severely, and there were many shipping casualities. A barge sank off Milwaukee, Wis., and four men were drowned.

SAVANNAH A CITY OF RUINS.

Hardly a Building Escapes Damage and Loss of Life Large.

SAVANNAH, Ga., October 1.—Ten lives were lost in the storm here and the property loss will exceed $1,000,000. Hardly a building in this city escaped without damage, and many are total wrecks. Shattered trees covered every street next morning, and with hundreds of fallen wires made the streets impassable.

Wallace Johnson, a young white man, was killed by a roof falling at Gordon Wharf. W. J. Thompson was killed by the wreckage of A. S. Bacon's lumber mill. Four colored men were killed in a house on Twelfth street; another colored man was killed by a falling wall. Captain J. C. Murphy, of the tug Turner, which was sunk, was drowned. J. C. McClure, of the Southeastern Plaster Company, and a colored man were drowned on the tug. The damage to shipping was great. The bark Rosenious, Norwegian, was blown from her moorings and capsized. She is a total wreck.

Among prominent buildings damaged are the City Exchange, Savannah Theatre, John Rourke & Sons, Savannah Gun Factory, Savannah Trousers Factory, Comer, Hull & Co.'s Guano Factory, Henry Solomon & Sons' wholesale grocery building, A. S. Brown & Sons' planing mills, the Plant Railway system depot, which is a total wreck; the Plant's system's shop, the Central Railway of Georgia's shops, Chatham Academy, Presbyterian and Lutheran Churches, car sheds of the City and Suburban Company and the Savannah Brewing Company's buildings. Hundreds of dwellings are either totally demolished or damaged.

A BIG LOSS IN NEW YORK STATE.

Train Wrecked by a Fallen Tree and the Fireman Killed.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., October 1.—Train No. 34, on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, was wrecked at Messengerville, the accident being caused by a tree which had been blown across the track by the wind. Fireman Ed Delehanty, of Great Bend, Penn., was killed. Great damage was done in this city and vicinity. Buildings were unroofed, chimneys blown down and wires prostrated in all directions.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., October 1.—Great havoc was wrought by the storm here. Buildings were unroofed, chimneys blown down, trees uprooted and street car travel delayed by broken wires.

NEWBURG, N. Y., October 1.—During the gale the tug Edwin Terry bound for New York, collided with a freight propeller, near West Point. Pilot George Hammond and Steward Robert Posey, both of the Terry, were injured. The former was hurt internally, and the latter had an arm broken.

PENNSYLVANIA'S DAMAGE.

Property of Every Description Laid Waste for Miles.

SHAMOKIN,, Penn., October 1.—A terrific wind storm visited this section of the country, lasting for more than an hour. Buildings were destroyed and property of every description laid waste for miles. The heaviest losses are to the property of the Paterson Coal Company, whose colliery is situated at Natalie. Fourteen houses were totally destroyed, seven by fire and seven by the storm. The stables connected with the colliery were blown down and thirty mules killed outright. The breaker was almost entirely demolished, causing a loss of over $50,000. John Chalmers was fatally injured, and Mrs. Savineski had a limb fractured trying to rescue her baby, which was fatally injured, and has since died.

LANCASTER, Penn., October 1.—Late reports received from all sections of the county show that the damage done will reach in the aggregate nearly a million dollars. Hundreds of farmers have lost their entire tobacco crop, which was ready for the market. H. Burd Cassel, ex-Chairman of the Republican County Committee, lost his brick planing mill, which collapsed, destroying valuable machinery and involving a loss of about $10,000. Senator Quay had just completed the erection of a large tobacco shed on his farm, and the roof of it was blown off and carried a great distance. At Temple, in Berks County, two men were killed and several were injured by the cast house of the Temple furnace being demolished by the gale.

British Capital in Silver.

Three-fourths of the world's yearly product of 175,000,000 ounces of silver comes from mines owned by English capitalists.

CYCLING NOTES.

The bicycle path is a protest against bad roads.

Wood rims should be treated to a coat of varnish after a year's use.

While moderate cycling benefits the heart, immoderate cycling disturbs it.

Methylated spirit rubbed on the palms of the hands will save them from blisters.

One candid producer says that new concerns will list the '97 wheel at from $75 to $85!

Folding bicycles are attracting considerable discussion among foreign cycling authorities.

Marie Corelli, the novelist, has printed a savage attack against women who ride bicycles.

Women in Japan are denied the privilege of riding the bicycle, the medical authorities of that country being opposed to the use of the wheel.

The Postmaster-General of England, in his last report, not only permits postmen who own wheels to use them, but says that some postmen have received special allowances for the purchase of bicycles.

With the help of a moderate wind on a straight away track at Denver, Col., Stanley H. Barrows made a quarter mile in 15 2-5 seconds. It is claimed to be the fastest quarter mile ever ridden on a bicycle.

The longest "cycle path" in the world is in India. There a man on wheels can ride from Calcutta to the Khyber Pass, a distance of 3000 miles, or from Bombay to Calcutta, without a break or meeting a serious incline.

The rubber band fad is gaining many recruits. The bands are adjusted on the frame of the bicycle by removing the front wheel, and when the wheel is going at a good gait and if there is any wind blowing they make a humming sound that is as loud as the noise of a bell.

Most salesmen and agents, when consulted, will probably continue to recommend the low gears. They do this, it is said, because with a low gear the easy running qualities of a wheel are more pronounced, to the novice. The experienced rider is likely to know what he wants and get it.

"Riders," says W. H. Webster, "should exercise care in storing their bicycles in dry places. When a man travels with his bicycle he sometimes overlooks this important fact and many visitors to the seashore during the summer made mistakes in this respect. Half the repairs necessary for bicycles nowadays are due to carelessness.

THE LABOR WORLD

Utah has 6000 miners.

Plumbers have 160 unions.

Illinois employs 30,000 miners.

Uncle Sam has 70,360 postoffices.

Six Fall River (Mass.) mills are idle.

Chattanooga, Tenn., has 170 molders.

Chicago has 3000 elevator conductors.

City of Mexico carpenters get $7 a day.

Theatrical unionists number nearly 20,000.

Portland (Oregon) newsboys run a cooperative paper.

Journeymen bakers are being organized throughout Kentucky.

Johannesburg (South Africa) carpenters struck for $30 a week.

An expelled K. of L. at Rochester, N. Y., has sued for reinstatement.

Bookkeepers have twenty-five local unions and a National body is projected.

The next convention of the National League of Musicians will be held in Kansas City in May, 1897.

California union men are making great efforts this year to secure a mechanics' lien law that will do justice to workingmen.

St. Paul (Minn.) Barbers' Union has decided to levy a fine of $1 on any member buying barber coats without the label of the Garment Workers' Union.

The $3 scale for carpenters for an eight hour day is becoming general throughout the city of Los Angeles, Cal. The Carpenters' Union has a membership now of 600.

A dozen lawyers were among the delegates at the Galveston (Texas) convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen. These fellows found that the law didn't pay and are firemen.

The depression in the Connellsville (Penn.) coke region continues. Of the 17,947 ovens in that region only 7000 are in blast. Many of the coke workers are foreigners, and they have commenced an exodus to Europe.

Last year there were 175 strikes in Austria, involving 35,000 workers. The most important were among textile, metal and brick workers. These were successful in raising wages and obtaining better conditions.

The Vanderbilt Railroad System has of late discharged a number of employes and will, it is expected, drop more. A close examination for color blindness has caused the discharge of fifty out of 2000 men, as the inability to detect the color of the various signal lights is regarded as an insuperable obstacle.

During the year the plasterers of Detroit, Mich., added sixty cents a day to their wages; Norfolk, Va., sixty-five cents, without a strike; Indianapolis, seventy cents, after a three days' strike; Des Moines, Iowa, forty cents. The most remarkable advance was in Minneapolis, where the rate was increased $1.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

Rev. Dr. William Nast, the father of German-American Methodism, is eighty-nine years old.

Carl Schurz writes all the political leaders for Harper's Weekly, besides doing a great deal of other literary work.

Dean Grisdale, of Rupert's Land, who has just been elected Bishop of Qu'Appelle, is the son of a Bolton laborer, and began life as an errand boy.

There is not a peer in the House of Lords who was there at the beginning of Victoria's reign. The Earl of Mansfield has been there for fifty-six years and the Earl of Kimberly for fifty.

The late Sir John Millais's income ranged as high as $100,000 in his best years, and from an early date in his career his terms for portraits exceeded those charged by Sir Joshua Reynolds.

Kaiser Wilhelm has designed a silver cup which he will offer as a prize for a yacht race from Dover to Heligoland next year, after the celebration of the sixtieth anniversary of his grandmother's accession to the throne of Great Britain.

The return from Europe of Alan Arthur recalls the fact that the sons of ex-Presidents are plentiful and are heard of in politics. "Buck" and Jesse Grant are in California, and in politics on the silver side. Jesse has become a Populist, much to the disgust of his brother, Colonel Fred.

W. H. Ellerbe, the next Governor of South Carolina, is one of thirteen children, nine girls and four boys, all of whom are living. The old homestead remains undivided; the unmarried members of the family live there, and the plantation is cultivated and directed by a younger brother of the nominee.

BRYAN TAMMANY'S GUEST

The Democratic Candidate For President Speaks in the Wigwam.

SEVERAL OPEN AIR MEETINGS.

Greeted by Thousands in Tammany Hall, New York City, Mr. Bryan Made a Long Speech, But Almost Broke Down ---Unable to Address the Outdoor Crowds---Bowed to Those Waiting.

NEW YORK, September 30.—William J. Bryan and Arthur Sewall made their second public appearance in this city last night, when Tammany Hall ratified the Chicago platform and nominees.

Tammany Hall did its best to give the Democratic candidates a rousing, enthusiastic reception. Its efforts were successful, despite adverse circumstances.

The hall itself was jammed tight. Not another man could have been squeezed in, and had the hall been four times larger it could not have contained the tremendous crowd that gathered in Fourteenth street, Irving place and Union Square.

Most of the people in the hall had to stand, and in this way it is estimated that 4500 managed to get within the doors. Mr. Bryan never spoke to a more responsive audience.

But it was outdoors that the greatest enthusiasm was to be found. While Mr. Bryan was speaking in Tammany Hall the rain was falling in torrents—a cold, chilling, depressing rain; a rain that soaked each man and woman to the skin. But it did not drive the throng away.

Minor speakers followed one another on the outdoor stands and the crowd listened to them patiently enough, content to be entertained in any way until Mr. Bryan should come. The police inspectors estimated the crowd at 40,000.

And all of these rain-soaked enthusiasts were doomed to disappointment. Mr. Bryan managed to finish his speech in Tammany Hall, where he was on his feet for fifty minutes. That was the limit of his endurance, and he could do no more.

When he was driven in a coach to the stand on the north side of Union Square, he was powerless to speak another word. Those with him feared he was at the point of collapse, but after a few minutes he rallied and was able to go out and show himself to the crowd. But he could not speak. He left New York the following morning for the South.

ENTIRE EAST STORM-SWEPT.

Rains and High Winds From Mississippi to Ocean.

A furious wind, accompanied by heavy rain, swept over New York City. The same storm prevailed throughout all the States east of the Mississippi River. Over all this section the wind blew from forty to sixty miles an hour, and in the storm center, which was in the neighborhood of Detroit, Mich., it reached the rate of one hundred miles an hour. The storm's greatest severity existed in the lake regions, over the Ohio Valley, through the Eastern States, and to a considerable distance out on the ocean.

For the first time in the history of the New York Weather Bureau a flash light was employed for storm signal purposes. In addition to this, rockets were fired at frequent intervals from the tower, to attract the attention of mariners to the red light burning in the tower, as a signal of danger. The fury of the storm crippled all wires south of Philadelphia, and also some of the Western wires.

Seven lives lost and a million dollars' worth of property destroyed is the record of the cyclone which swept Savannah, Ga. Hardly a house in the city escaped without more or less damage, though there are few comparatively total wrecks. Shipping in the harbor suffered severely. Reports from Brunswick, Ga., state that the storm was very severe there and at adjacent points. A number of lives were lost, and the property loss will exceed a million.

The cast house of the Temple (Penn.) Furnace was blown down by the fierce gale. Two men were killed.

WILLIAM C. WHITNEY MARRIED.

The Ex-Secretary of the Navy Weds Mrs. Randolph at Bar Harbor.

St. Sauveur's Episcopal Church, Bar Harbor, Me., was the scene of the marriage at half past 12 p. m. of Mrs. Edith S. Randolph to William C. Whitney, ex-Secretary of the Navy. No invitations were issued, and none of Mr. Whitney's family was present. Mrs. Randolph asked a few friends verbally, who afterward went to her home, the Anchorage, for breakfast.

Mrs. Randolph's brother, Frederic May, attended to the church duties, and seated the crowd who came to see the ceremony. Mr. Whitney was attended by Mr. Brun, the Danish Minister, and the bride was attended by her two children. The church was beautifully decorated and was thronged with people.

The bride was attired in blue and white silk, carried pink roses, and wore a bonnet with pink roses and forget-me-nots. Mr. Whitney is suffering with rheumatism, and the couple will go to Hot Springs, in hopes that he may get relief.

YELLOW FEVER INCREASING.

The Spanish Soldiers in Cuba Decimated by the Disease.

Yellow fever continues to be the most effective ally of the Cuban insurgents. United States Sanitary Inspector Caminero, reporting to the Marine Hospital Service from Santiago de Cuba, writes:

"Yellow fever increases daily, and, as I have reported before, the cases end almost invariably in death. With the advent of the new recruits—40,000—now on their way to the island, the fever, I am afraid, will take an epidemic character and make great havoc among the unacclimated troops.

"The inspector at Havana indicates that the disease is confined almost wholly to the Spanish soldiers. Of the forty-one deaths from yellow fever in the last week, he says, thirty-five occurred among the patients in the military hospital, and only six among civilians, eighty-seven of the 105 cases being also among the new soldiers."

Playfully Killed by a Woman.

Miss Ruffin, of Sardis, Ala., playfully pointed a pistol at August Gilchrist, of Courtland, and killed him. She was visiting Gilchrist's sister, and expected to be her bridesmaid next week. Miss Ruffin is engaged to Gilchrist's brother.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED

Washington Items.

Bishop Keane has resigned the rectorship of the Catholic University in Washington at the request of the Pope.

Cardinal Satolli celebrated his last high Pontifical mass, which the new Apostolic Delegate, Mgr. Marsinelli, attended in Washington, and later clergy and laity rendered a farewell reception to the Cardinal.

Washington diplomats believe that satisfactory arrangements for the settlement of the Venezuelan boundary dispute have been made by Secretary of State Olney and Joseph Chamberlain, British Secretary for the Colonies.

As a result of the final test of machine guns, which has been in progress at the Washington Navy Yard, the new Colt will hereafter be used exclusively on warships for this class of ordnance, thus confirming the decision reached by the Chief of Ordnance last December.

The Treasury circulation statement places the aggregate of all kinds of money in circulation on October 1 in the United States at $1,852,302,289, or an increase during September of $43,132,655. The per capita circulation is stated at $22.05. The statement increases the gold coin issued or in "general stock" from $570,557,083 on September 1, to $600,544,227 on October 1.

Francis R. Lassiter, United States District Attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia, has resigned as a result of a disagreement with Attorney-General Harmon as to the extent a Government official could engage in active political work. Mr. Lassiter is Chairman of the Democratic Committee at Petersburg, Va., and presided over the meeting there which was addressed by Mr. Bryan.

The Treasury receipts for September aggregate $24,500,000, or $3,000,000 less than September, 1895. The expenditures foot up $26,000,000, or nearly $2,000,000 more than for September, 1895. The deficit for September is, in round figures, $1,500,000, and for the fiscal year to date $24,000,000. Customs receipts for the month were $11,374,000, against $14,653,000 in September, 1895. During October interest to the amount of nearly $5,000,000 is to be paid.

The Director of the Mint has received telegraphic advices from the San Francisco mint that about $4,500,000 in gold was expected to arrive there from Australia a week from next Friday. Information also comes from London that the Bank of England expects to lose $5,000,000 to the United States before the end of the week. Both of these shipments are expected ultimately to reach the Treasury, and, together with the amounts already in sight, will bring the gold reserve approximately to $135,000,000.

Domestic.

The general store owned by Burlingame & Pitts, in East Olean, N. Y., was destroyed by fire. The junior partner of the firm, Leon Pitts, who had sleeping apartments on the second floor, was burned to death.

Frederic R. Coudert, of the Arbitration Commission, returned to New York from Europe. He examined in the Vatican, through the courtesy of the Pope, valuable archives bearing on the Venezuelan dispute.

Randolph Percival, thirteen years old, doomed by consumption, hanged himself in his home in New York City.

Allan L. McDermott declined the Bryan and Sewall Democracy's nomination for Congress in New Jersey.

The second quadrennial convention of the National Association of Democratic Clubs was held in the Auditorium at St. Louis, Mo. Vice-President Stevenson delivered an address in the afternoon, in which he declared emphatically for Bryan and Sewall, and indorsed the Chicago platform. He was followed by Chauncey F. Black. The conventioned declared for Bryan and Sewall and the Chicago platform.

The Populist State Convention in Syracuse, N. Y., indorsed the Democratic State and Electoral ticket, excepting for Judge of the Court of Appeals.

Half of the business portion of Ladonia, Texas, was destroyed by fire. The landlady of the hotel in which the fire started and two others perished.

Frank H. Whitney and Whitney & Son, managers of the Bank of Atlantic, Iowa, have gone to the wall. J. B. Bruff has been appointed receiver, and announces the bank proper has $200,000 liabilities and assets of $175,000 that cannot be made available at once.

The first of the trio of new torpedo boats which are being built at the Columbian Iron Works, Baltimore, Md., for the United States Navy has been successfully launched.

George Barnum, a brother of the late P. T. Barnum, was murdered in his hut at Harrison, Mich. Barnum was reputed to be wealthy. When his body was found it showed signs of a terrific struggle. His head was literally battered in with some blunt instrument. The hut had been ransacked and everything of value was taken.

A cloudburst in the Whetstone Mountains sent a flood of water through the east end of Benson, Arizona, destroying several buildings. Twelve persons are believed to be drowned. The bodies of William Zeek, a barber, his wife and two children, and Oscar Ashburn have been found. The path of the storm was twelve miles wide.

Walter Harris, fifteen years old, of New York City, while riding a bicycle, was run over by an express wagon and killed.

It was learned that the sixteen-year-old daughter of the proprietor of the Hotel America, New York City, had committed suicide because she was not allowed to return to school when she wanted to.

Women paraded through the muddy streets of Canton, Ohio, to see Major McKinley, who was presented with a golden horseshoe.

The worst storm that has ever visited York, Penn., swept through there several days ago. Hundreds of houses were unroofed and many of the best business places in the city blown down. At the fair grounds the largest buildings were blown down.

Elizabeth S. Mead, President of Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass., issued an appeal for money with which to replace the buildings recently burned.

Miss Nellie Hannon was waylaid and robbed by a highwayman in a wood in the annexed district, New York City.

Commissioner Waring, of the Street Cleaning Department, returned from Europe after a tour of inspection of leading cities, convinced that New York is one of the cleanest cities in the world.

William Jennings Bryan made speeches in Harper's Ferry, Martinsburg and other cities in West Virginia, and arrived at Grafton.

Major McKinley addressed delegations from Centre County, Pennsylvania, which called on him at Canton, Ohio.

George H. Morrison, Treasurer of Rensselaer County, New York, was rearrested on the official declaration that the shortage in county funds would reach nearly $250,000.

A Republican mass meeting at Carnegie Hall, New York City, was addressed by Frank S. Black, Republican candidate for Governor; Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts; Timothy L. Woodruff, Benjamin F. Tracy and Edward Lauterbach.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

SUNDAY'S DISCOURSE BY THE NOTED DIVINE.

Subject: "Gates of Carbuncle."

TEXT: "And I will make thy windows of agates, and thy gates of carbuncles."—Isa. liv., 12.

Perhaps because a human disease of most painful and ofttimes fatal character is named after it, the church and the world have never done justice to that intense and all-suggestive precious stone, the carbuncle. The pearl that Christ picked up to illustrate His sermon, and the jasper and the sapphire and the amethyst which the apocalyptic vision masoned into the wall of heaven have had proper recognition, but this, in all the ages, is the first sermon on the carbuncle.

This precious stone is found in the East Indies, in color is an intense scarlet, and held up between your eye and the sun it is a burning coal. The poet puts it into rhythm as he writes:

Like to the burning coal whence comes its name;
Among the Greeks as Anthrax known to fame.

God sets it high up in Bible crystallography. He cuts it with a divine chisel, sharpens it with precise geometry, and kindles its fire into an almost supernatural flame of beauty. Its law of symmetry, its law of zones, its law of parallelism, something to excite the amazement of the scientist, chime the cantos of the poet and arouse the adoration of the Christian. No one but the infinite God could fashion a carbuncle as large as your thumb-nail, and as if to make all ages appreciate this precious stone He ordered it to be set in the first row of the high priest's breast-plate in olden time and higher up than the onyx and the emerald and the diamond, and in Ezekiel's prophecies concerning the splendors of the Tyrian court, the carbuncle is mentioned, the brilliancies of the walls and of the tassellated floors suggested by the Bible sentence: "Thou hast walked up and down in the midst of the stones of fire!" But in my text it is not a solitary specimen that I hand you, as the keeper of a museum might take down from the shelf a precious stone and allow you to examine it. Nor is it in the panel of a door that you might stand and study for its unique carvings or bronzed traceries, but there is a whole gate of it lifted before our admiring and astounded vision, aye! two gates of it, aye! many gates of it: "I will make thy gates of carcuncles." What gates? Gates of the Church. Gates of anything worth possessing. Gates of successful enterprise. Gates of salvation. Gates of National achievement. Isaiah, who wrote this text, wrote also all that about Christ "as the lamb of the slaughter," and spoke of Christ as saying, "I have trod the wine press alone," and wrote, "Who is this that cometh from Edom, with dyed garments from Bozrah?" And do you think that Isaiah in my text merely happened to represent the gates as red gates, as carmine gates, as gates of carbuncle? No. He means that is through atonement, through blood-red struggle, through agonies we get into anything worth getting into. Heaven's gates may well be made of pearl, a bright, pellucid, cheerful crystalization, because all the struggles are over and there is beyond those gates nothing but raptures and cantata and triumphal procession and everlasting holiday and kiss of reunion, and so the twelve gates are twelve pearls, and could be nothing less than pearls. But Christ hoisted the gates of pardon in His own blood, and the marks of eight fingers and two thumbs are on each gate, and as He lifted the gate it leaned against His forehead and took from it a crimson impress, and all those gates are deeply dyed, and Isaiah was right when he spoke of these gates as gates of carbuncle.

What an odd thing it is, think some, this idea of vicarious suffering or suffering for others! Not at all. The world had seen vicarious suffering millions of times before Christ came and demonstrated it on a scale that eclipsed all that went before and all that shall come after. Rachael lived only long enough after the birth of her son to give him a name. In faint whisper she said, "Call him Ben-oni," which means "son of my pain," and all modern travelers on the road from Jerusalem to Bethel uncover their heads and stand reverently at the tomb of Rachel who died for her boy. But in all ages how many mothers die for their children, and in many cases grown up children, who by recreancy stab clear through the mother's heart! Suffering for others? Why, the world is full of it. "Jump!" said the engineer to the fireman on the locomotive. "One of us is enough to die. Jump!" And so the engineer died at his post, trying to save the train. When this summer the two trains crashed into each other near Atlantic City, among the forty-seven who lost their lives, the engineer was found dead with one hand on the throttle of the locomotive and the other on the brake. Aye! there are hundreds here to-day suffering for others. You know and God knows it is vicarious sacrifice. But on one limestone hill about twice the height of this church, five minutes' walk from the gates of Jerusalem, was the sublimest case of suffering for others that the world ever saw or ever will see. Christ the victim, human and satanic malevolence the executioner, the whole human race having an overwhelming interest in the spectacle. To open a way for us sinful men and sinful women into glorious pardon and high hope and eternal exultation, Christ, with hand dripping with the rush of opened arteries, swung back the gate, and behold! it is a red gate, a gate of deepest hue, a gate of carbuncle.

What is true in spirituals is true in temporals. There are young men and older men who hope, through the settlement of this acrid controversy between silver and gold, or the oimetallic quarrel, that it will become easy to make a living. That time will never come. It never has been easy to make a living. The men who have it very easy now, went through hardships and self-denials to which most young men would never consent. Unless they got it by inheritance, you cannot mention twenty-five men who have come to honorable fortune that did not fight their way, inch by inch, and against fearful odds that again and again almost destroyed them. For some good reason God has arranged it for all the centuries that the only way for most people to get a livelihood for themselves and their families is with both hands and all the allied forces of body, mind and soul to push back and push open the red gate, the gate of carbuncle. For the benefit of all young men, If I had the time, I would call the roll of those who overcame obstacle. How many of the mighty men who went one way on Pennsylvania avenue and reached the United States Senate, or walked the other way on Pennsylvania avenue and reached the White House, did not have to climb over political obloquy? Not one. How much scorn and scoff, and brutal attack did Horace Mann endure between the time when he first began to fight for a better common school system in Massachusetts, and the day when a statue in honor of him was placed on the steps of the State House overlooking "The Commons?"

Read the biography of Robart Hall, the Baptist preacher, who, though he had been pronounced a dunce a school, lived to thrill the world with his Christian eloquence; and of George Peabody, who never owned a carriage and denied himself all luxuries that he might while living and after death, through last will and testament, devote his uncounted millions to the education of the poor people of England and America; and of Bishop Janes, who in his boyhood worked his passage from Ireland to America, and became the joy of Methodism and a blessing to the race. Go the biographical alcove in city, State, or National library, and find at least every other book an illustration of overcome obstacle, and of carmine gate that had to be forced open.

What is true of individuals is true of Nations. Was it a mild spring morning when the Pilgrim Fathers landed on Plymouth Rock, and did they come in a gilded yacht, gay streamers flying? No. It was in a cold December, and from a ship in which one would not want to cross the Hudson or the Potomac River. Scalping knives all ready to receive them, they landed, their only welcome the Indian war-whoop. Red men on the beach. Red men in the forest. Red men on the mountains. Red men in the valleys. Living gates of red men. Gates of carbuncle!

Aboriginal hostility pushed back, surely now our forefathers will have nothing to do but to take easy possession of the fairest continent under the sun. The skies so genial, the soil so fertile, the rivers so populous with finny life, the acreage so immense, there will be nothing to do but eat, drink and be merry. No. The most powerful Nation, by army and navy, sounded its protest across three thousand miles of water. Then came Lexington, and Bunker Hill, and Monmouth, and Long Island battles, and Valley Forge, and Yorktown, and starvation, and widowhood, and orphanage, and the thirteen colonies went through sufferings which the historian has attempted to put upon paper, and the artist to put upon canvas, but all in vain. Engraver's knife, and reporter's skill, and telegraphic wire, and daily press, which have made us acquainted with the horrors of modern battlefield, had not yet begun their vigilance, and the story of the American Revolution has never been told, and never will be told. It did not take much ink to sign the Declaration of Independence, but it took a terrific amount of blood to maintain it. It was an awful gate of opposition that the men and women—and the women as much as the men—pushed back. It was a gate of self-sacrifice. It was a gate of blood. It was a gate of carbuncle.

We are not indebted to history for our knowledge of the greatest of National crises. Many of us remember it, and fathers and mothers now living had better keep telling that story to their children, so that instead of their being dependent upon cold type and obliged to say, "On such a page of such a book you can read that," will they rather be able to say, "My father told me so!" "My mother told me so." Men and women who vividly remember 1861, and 1862, and 1863, and 1864, be yourselves the historians, telling it, not with pen, but with living tongue and voice and gesture. That is the great use of Memorial Decoration Day, for the calla lilies on the grave tops soon become breathless of perfume, and in a week turn to dust unto that which lies beneath it. But the story of courage and self-sacrifice and patriotism told on platforms and in households and by the roadside and in churches and in cemeteries by that annual recital will be kept fresh in the memory of generations as long as our American institutions are worthy of preservation. Long after you are dead your children will be able to say, with the Psalmist: "We have heard with our ears, O God, our fathers have told us, what work Thou didst in their days, in the times of old." But what a time it was! Four years of homesickness! Four years of brotherly and sisterly estrangement! Four years of martyrdom! Four years of massacre! Put them in a long line, the conflagration of cities, and see them light up a whole continent! Put them in long rows, the hospitals, making a vast metropolis of pain and paroxyism! Gather them in one vast assemblage, the millions of bereft from the St. Lawrence to the Gulf, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific beaches! Put the tears into lakes, and the blood into rivers, and the shrieks into whirlwinds! During those four years many good and wise men at the North and South saw nothing ahead but annihilation. With such a National debt we could never meet our obligations! With such moral antipathies Northern and Southern men could never come into amity! Representatives of Louisiana and Georgia, and the Carolinas could never again sit side by side with the Representatives of Maine, Massachusetts and New York at the National capital. Lord John Russell had declared that we were "a bubble-bursting Nationality," and it had come true. The Nations of Europe had gathered with very resigned spirit at the funeral of our American Republic. They had tolled the bells on Parliaments and Reichstags and lowered their flags at half mast, and even the lion on the other side of the sea had whined for the dead eagle on this side. The deep grave had been dug, and beside Babylon, and Thebes, and Tyre, and other dead Nations of the past our dead Republic was to be buried. The epitaph was all ready: "Here lies the American Republic. Born at Philadelphia, 4th of July, 1776. Killed at Bull Run, July 21, 1861. Aged eighty-five years and seventeen days. Peace to its ashes." But before the obsequies had quite closed there was an interruption of the ceremonies, and our dead Nation rose from its mortuary surroundings. God had made for it a special Resurrection Day, and cried, "Come forth, thou Republic of Washington, and John Adams, and Thomas Jefferson, and Patrick Henry, and John Hancock, and Daniel Webster, and S. S. Prentiss, and Henry Clay. Come forth!" And she came forth, to be stronger than she had ever been. Her mightiest prosperities have come since that time. Who would want to push back this country to what it was in 1860 or 1850? But, oh, what a high gate, what a strong gate she had to push back before she could make one step in advance! Gate of flame! See Norfolk Navy Yard, and Columbia, and Chambersburg, and Charleston on fire! Gate of bayonets! See glittering rifles and carbines flash from the Susquehanna, and the James, to the Mississippi, and the Arkansas! Gate of heavy artillery, making the mountains of Tennessee and Kentucky and Virginia tremble as though the earth itself were struggling in its last agony. The gate was so fiery and so red that I can think of nothing more appropriate than to take the suggestion of Isaiah in the text and call it a gate of carbuncles.

This country has been for the most part of its history passing through crises, and after each crisis was better off than before it entered it, and now we are at another crisis. We are told on one hand that if gold is kept as a standard and silver is not elevated, confidence will be restored and this Nation will rise triumphant from all the financial misfortunes that have been afflicting us. On the other hand we are told that if the free coinage of silver is allowed, all the wheels of business will revolve, the poor man will have a better chance, and all our industries will begin to hum and roar. During the last six Presidential election I have been urged to enter the political arena, but I never have and never will turn the pulpit in which I preach into a political stump. Every minister must do as he feels called to do, and I will not criticise him for doing what he considers his duty; but all the political harangues from pulpits from now until the 3d of November will not in all the United States change one vote, but will leave many ears stopped against anything that such clergymen may utter the rest of their lives. As a general rule the laymen of churches understand politics better than the clergy, because they (the laymen) study politics more than the clergy, and have better opportunity of being intelligent on these subjects. But good morals, honesty, loyalty, Christian patriotism and the Ten Commandments—these we must preach. God says distinctly in the Bible, "The silver and the gold are Mine," and He will settle the controversy between those two metals. If ever this country needed the divine rescue it needs it now. Never within my memory have so many people literally starved to death as in the past few months. Have you noticed in the newspapers how many men and women here and there have been found dead, the post-mortem examination stating that the cause of death was hunger? There is not a day that we do not hear the crash of some great commercial establishment, and, as a consequence, many people are thrown out of employment. Among what we considered comfortable homes have come privation and close calculation and an economy that kills. Millions of people who say nothing about it are at this moment at their wits' end. There are millions of people who do not want charity but want work. The cry has gone up to the ears of the "Lord of Sabaoth," and the prayer will be heard and relief will come. If we have nothing better to depend on than American politics, relief will never come. Whoever is elected to the Presidency, the wheels of Government turn so slowly, and a caucus in yonder white building on the hill may tie the hands of any President. Now, though we who live in the District of Columbia cannot vote, we can pray, and my prayer day and night shall be, "Oh God, hear the cry of the souls from under the altar! Thou who hast brought the wheat and corn of this season to such magnitude of supply, give food to man and beast. Thou who hadst not where to lay Thy head, pity the shelterless. Thou who hast brought to perfection the cotton of the South and the flax of the North, clothe the naked. Thou who hast filled the mine with coal, give fuel to the shivering. Bring bread to the body, intelligence to the mind, and salvation to the soul of all the people! God save the Nation!"

But we must admit it is a hard gate to push back. Millions of thin hands have pushed at it without making it swing on its hard hinges. It is a gate made out of empty flour barrels, and cold fire grates, and worn out apparel, and cheerless homes, and unmedicated sickness, and ghastliness and horror. It is a gate of struggle. A gate of penury. A gate of want, A gate of disappointment. A red gate, or what Isaiah would have called a gate of carbuncles.

Now, as I have already suggested, as there are obstacles in all our paths, we will be happier if we consent to have our life a struggle. I do not know anyone to whom it is not a strugle. Louis the Fourteenth thought he had everything fixed just right and fixed to stay, and so he had the great clock at Bordeaux made. The hours of that clock were struck by figures in bronze representing the kings of Europe, and at a certain time of day William the Third of England and other kings were made to come out and bow to Louis the Fourteenth. But the clock got out of order one day and just the opposite of what was expected occurred, as the clock struck a certain hour Louis the Fourteenth was thrown to the feet of William the Third. And so the clock of destiny brings many surprises and those go down that you expected to stand, and at the foot of disaster most regal conditions tumble. In all styles of life there come disappointment and struggle. God has for some good reason arranged it so. If it is not poverty it is sickness. If it is not sickness, it is persecution. If it is not persecution, it is contest with some evil appetite. If it is not some evil appetite, it is bereavement. If it is not one thing, it is another. Do not get soured and cross and think your case is peculiar. You are just like the rest of us. You will have to take the bitter draught whether it be handed to you in golden chalice or pewter mug. A man who has a thousand dollars a year income sleeps sounder and has a better appetite than the man who has five millions. If our life were not a struggle we would never consent to get out of this world, and we would want to stay here, and so block up the way of the advancing generations. By the time that a man gets to be seventy years of age, and sometimes by the time he gets to be fifty years of age, he says: "I have had enough of this, and when the Lord wills it I am ready to emigrate to a country where there are no taxes and the silver of the trumpet put to one's lips has no quarrel with the gold of the pavement under his feet." We have in this world more opportunity to cultivate patience than to cultivate any other grace. Let that grace be strengthened in the Royal Gymnasium of obstacle and opposition, and by the help of God, having overcome our own hindrances and worriments, let us go forth to help others whose struggle is greater than our own.

EDUCATION OF THE INDIANS.

Good Progress in the Last Year Reported by Commissioner Browning.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Mr. Browning, has submitted his annual report. He says that with no outbreaks during the year, the education and civilization of the Indians must have made progress, and the main effort now is, and for years must be, to get the Indian on his allotmennt so as to become self-supporting. The Indians are becoming adepts in handicrafts, and received last year in pay from the Government over $500,000 for work done. Education of Indians made rapid progress in the Government and industrial training schools. There were enrolled in all schools, 23,352 pupils. The Commissioner praises the work of the field matrons. He suggests that the commission appointed to treat with several tribes of Indians for their lands be continued to clear up the work of making sales of lands and the execution of deeds. The Commissioner lays stress upon the need of legislation restraining the sale of liquor in Indian reservations.

DEBUT OF THE CUBAN ARTILLERY.

General Gomez's Congratulations on the Work of the Hotchkiss Twelve-Pounder.

General Maximo Gomez, Commander-in-Chief of the Cuban patriot army, has addressed to General Calixto Garcia a message congratulating him and his troops upon the success obtained in the operations in the districts of Gibara and Holguin, where the Spanish have been forced to abandon several positions.

Especial mention is made by General Gomez in his message of the brilliant debut of the Cuban artillery corps at the attack upon La Loma de Hierro (Iron Hill), where a Spanish fortress was totally destroyed by the twelve-pound Hotchkiss gun recently sent to Cuba. There are two Americans among the patriot artillerymen, Messrs. Osgood and Chappleaux.

A Village Lighted by Natural Gas.

Caledonia, N. Y., is now lighted by natural gas. The village pays one cent a day for each one of its street lights.

ALMOST A MIRACLE.

THE RESTORATION TO HEALTH OF A PROMINENT MAN.

Worn Out by Exposure and Broken Down in Health He Was in Misery for Months—Is Now a Well and Happy Man—Read the Story.

From the News, Clarksburg, W. Va.

In the interest of common humanity, your reporter has the honor to send you an interesting and profitable interview had with one of Harrison County's most highly esteemed citizens, concerning his narrow and miraculous escape from death. The person referred to is Mr. Floyd E. Barnett, of Jarvisville, West Virginia, who is well known throughout Harrison County and other sections of the State.

Mr. Barnett's narrative is as follows: "I live at Jarvisville, West Virginia, was born and raised there, and am thirty-nine years of age. I am a farmer by occupation, and the exposure and hardships incident to this life finally overcame a strong constitution, and in the month of May, 1894, I was seized with what the medical fraternity pronounced sciatic rheumatism.

"The disease was first felt in the hip and soon became severely painful. Within a short time the whole lower extremity was affected and became terribly swollen, and at times the pain which was almost unbearable extended up into the shoulder. I consulted the best physicians and specialists in the country, some of whom treated me sometime, but to no successful purpose. I used various patent medicines and liniments of wide recommendation, but none of them gave relief. I worried along this way for some months, being unable to work and at times unable to move. I became restless at night and could not sleep. The disease seemed to affect my heart and it was utterly impossible to lie on my left side on account of the seriousness of the pain at the heart.

"My condition seemed a hopeless one and I was much discouraged, when by chance I happened to read an account in the Wheeling *Independent* of the wonderful cure of a person afflicted like myself, that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills had effected. This was some time in the month of December. I immediately procured a box and began to use them. A change commenced at once.

"I continued to take the pills until I felt entirely cured. To-day I am a well and sound man. The pills not only cured my rheumatism, but drove that troublesome pain from my heart as well. For more than a year now I have not been troubled in the slightest with either malady, or any other for that matter. I am a strong man and perform as much manual labor as any farmer."

Mr. Barnett is a man highly respected for veracity. His statements are corroborated by his neighbors and his recovery is ascribed to the use of Dr. Williams' Pills. As he talked to your reporter, he showed every sign of being a man in excellent health and only too glad to tell the simple story of how his life was saved by the use of the pills.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effect of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, all forms of weakness either in male or female. Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50, by addres-ing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

Professor Munson, of the Maine State College, is experimenting with the cultivation of blueberries, which have hitherto resisted all attempts to grow them on a large scale.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Are You Satisfied With What You Know

Or would you gladly improve your stock of knowledge? You may not have $50 or $60 you can spare for a 10-volume encyclopædia, but you can afford to pay fifty cents for a Hand Book of General Information. You won't want to pay even this unless you are desirous of improving your mind and believe that a five-hundred-page book, filled with a condensed mass of valuable knowledge, will be read by you. This valuable Encyclopædia will be sent postpaid for fifty cents in stamps by the Book Publishing House, 134 Leonard St., N. Y. City. Every person who has not a large encyclopædia should take advantage of this great offer at once and store his mind with the valuable facts collated in this book.

FITS stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. Free $2 trial bottle and treatise. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

Piso's Cure for Consumption has saved me many a doctor's bill.—S. F. HARDY, Hopkins Place, Baltimore, Md., Dec. 2, 1894.

The public no longer lacks a genuine remedy for skin diseases—Glenn's Sulphur Soap. Hill's Hair & Whisker Dye, black or brown, 50c.

Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills, which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge, that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, laxatives or other remedies are then not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

Manufacture of Paraffin.

Paraffin is one of the most valuable products of petroleum, and its manufacture has been brought to such perfection that it is scarcely possible to improve upon it. By the most approved processes the wax is redistilled for the purpose of reducing to the desired gravity and crystallizing the wax. Then the oil is frozen by processes similar to those employed for producing artificial ice. The apparatus for this work is of the most complete and scientific construction. Enormously powerful pumps force the frozen oil into filter presses and convert the wax into a solid cake. The uses of paraffin are manifold, and every detail of its manufacture is of the greatest interest to all scientists.—The Ledger.

Popularity of Chess.

It is a singular fact that while all other games of chance or skill have at one time or another been denounced by the clergy of every faith, chess alone has received their approbation, and among the best players of every land have been clergymen, priests, abbots and bishops.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A big wash looks discouraging.

But when you have the right weapon to attack the great stack of soiled clothes with, the battle is half won already.

Sunlight Soap

is the weapon to use. It will make that big wash look like a pile of driven snow.

All the sheets and blankets as well as the delicate fabrics will be saved by Sunlight Soap, and there won't be any tearing or ripping, because you don't have to rub.

Less Labor
Greater Comfort

Lever Bros., Ltd., Hudson & Harrison Sts., N.Y.

OPIUM and WHISKY habits cured. Book sent FREE. DR. B. M. WOOLLEY, ATLANTA, GA.

PENSIONS, PATENTS, CLAIMS. JOHN W. MORRIS, WASHINGTON, D. C. Late Principal Examiner U. S. Pension Bureau. 3 yrs. in last war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty since.

"One Year Borrows Another Year's Fool." You Didn't Use

SAPOLIO

Last Year. Perhaps You Will Not This Year.

POOR MAN'S ENCYCLOPÆDIA might well be the name of the 520-page book sent postpaid for 50c. in stamps by the **BOOK PUBLISHING HOUSE** **134 Leonard Street, N. Y. City** for it serves the purpose of the great encyclopædias costing a hundred times the 50c. asked. It is completely Indexed, making the information instantly available. With this valuable book you have a world of knowledge at your fingers' ends, and can easily supply a lack of early educational advantages. When reading, don't you constantly come across references you fail to understand? Isn't 50c. a small amount to pay for having such knowledge at hand? Do you know who Cræsus was, and where he lived? Who built the Pyramids, and when? That sound travels 1125 feet per second? What is the longest [illegible] in the world? That Marco Polo invented the compass in 1260, and who Marco Polo was? [illegible] the Gordian Knot was? The book contains thousands of explanations of such matters as you wonder about. Sent postpaid for the low price of half a dollar and

50c. **50c.**

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS.....50
THREE MONTHS,.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

RALLY, REPUBLICANS!

The citizens of Huntingdon county are earnestly requested to attend a grand Republican Mass Meeting in Y. M. C. A. Hall, Huntingdon, on Tuesday, October 13, 1896, at 7.30 o'clock in the evening, when the following speakers will discuss the vital issues of the day: Hon. Charles Emory Smith, of Philadelphia; Hon. Wm. A. Stone, Allegheny; Hon. Alexander McDowell, Mercer; Hon. Thad. M. Mahon, Chambersburg.

A meeting specially arranged for the people of the lower end will be held at Orbisonia on Tuesday, October 20, 1896, at 7.30 o'clock in the evening with the following speakers: Hon. S. J. McCarrell, Harrisburg; Hon. W. I. Swcope, Clearfield; Hon. Thad. M. Mahon, Chambersburg.

The attendance of all citizens, regardless of party affiliations, is earnestly desired. HOWARD E. BUTZ,
Chairman Rep. Co. Com.

MOUNT UNION.

Miss Kate Mohan is visiting friends in Altoona.

A. I. Etmer, of Tyrone, was a visitor in town last week.

The recent frosty weather insures a good crop of chestnuts.

I. N. Swope, of Mapleton, was in town on business on Thursday.

Marion Van Court and wife, of Altoona, were the guests of friends in this place last week.

C. B. Shaver and John Himes, of this place, who are employed at Bellwood, spent Sunday with their families.

W. S. Sankey has erected a neat show window in front of his store, corner of Jefferson and Railroad streets.

Mrs. Dr. G. C. Borst returned last week from a month's visit to friends in Delaware, Philadelphia and Atlantic City.

Mrs. W. T. Bell and Mrs. Henrietta Bell returned home on Monday night from a month's visit to friends in Minnesota.

H. C. Rohm, of Huntingdon, democratic candidate for register and recorder, was in town on Saturday looking up friends.

R. S. Seeds, of Birmingham, candidate for assemblyman on the democratic ticket, was in town on Friday looking up his interests.

A number of persons from this place attended the republican rally in Huntingdon on Thursday evening last, at which Hon. John Wanamaker, of Philadelphia, and a number of lesser lights spoke.

A terrific wind and rain storm visited this locality last week during which many trees were uprooted and broken, cellars and gardens flooded and washed badly as well as barns and other buildings being unroofed and blown down.

Mrs. Clarence Postlethwaite, of Norfolk, Virginia, is visiting the family of W. C. Gayton. Mrs. Postlethwaite's husband is chief clerk in the office of the General Agent of the Norfolk & Western railroad and is a gentleman who has won his way to the front rank by faithful service.

The Juniata river at this place was bank full of water last week, caused by the extraordinary fall of rain the past few days. From the amount of debris of all kinds that floated down the river much damage of all kinds was no doubt done to the communities through which the stream passes.

THREE SPRINGS.

Charles Short, wife and family, of Altoona, are visiting Mrs. Short's mother, Mrs. Darius G. Doyle, of this place.

Jackson Grove, of Shirley township, democratic nomineee for county commissioner, was in town the past week.

James Gillian, of Orbisonia, popocratic nominee for treasurer, was in town the past week looking up his interests.

Rev. Earhart, wif[illegible]d family have taken up their abod[illegible]U. B. parsonage of this pl[illegible]

brethren welcome them to their midst.

Steel Barcus, one of Saltillo's good citizens, was in town on Monday last. Mr. Barcus has always been a democrat heretofore but he informed us while in town that he will vote for Major McKinley this fall.

Owing to the heavy fall of rain last week considerable amount of damage was done in this section. The streams reached the high water mark of '89 and did more damage. The roads in many places are almost impassible.

MARKLESBURG.

A number of Marklesburg republicans will join the delegation to visit our next President.

Mr. and Mrs. Valentine Gilbaugh, of McConnellstown, spent Sunday with their daughter, Mrs. Jacob Hess.

Mrs. Wills, aunt of Rev. Treverton, made a short visit to her son Samuel at Riddlesburg. A little girl has come to grace Sammy's home.

The death of comrade Skipper, of Mount Union, recalls to the writer's mind an incident of the war, in which the deceased comrade came very near losing his life, and which was, no doubt, the beginning of the disease that caused him so much suffering, and finally culminated in his death. In the fall and winter of 1864-65 the regiment to which comrade Skipper and the writer belonged, the 22nd Pa. Cav., was stationed at New Creek, W. Va., now Keyser. Along about the latter part of December the regiment was reconnoitering in the vicinity of Morefield, some forty miles from camp. The regiment started on the return to camp late one afternoon and while fording the south branch of the Potomac river, which at the time was nearly bank full, Skipper's horse fell and the current being strong Skipper was carried down the stream some three or four hundred yards to where a bend in the river caused the current to carry its precious freight out among the willows that lined the banks of the stream, and with their friendly aid he was able to get out on dry land, but on the same side of the stream on which he had gone in. In the meantime the regiment had crossed over to the opposite side, and being helpless to assist their comrade in his perilous condition, could only look on with horror as the angry waters carried him away. After getting out of the stream Skipper came up to the ford, and the writer having a powerful horse known to the boys as "Hawk-eye," re-crossed the river and taking Skipper on the horse behind him, carried him safely over; but not without some trepidation. Skipper, naturally cool and collected, was, after his experience in the water, very much excited, and, shivering with cold and fear, he held on to the writer like grim death and had the horse lost his footing both would have been drowned. This being late in the afternoon the regiment after moving a short distance bivouaced for the night in an old field. Comrade Skipper was compelled to spend the night in his wet clothing, drying them as best he could by the rail fire. After getting into camp Skipper was sent to the hospital, and our impression is that he was never returned to the regiment. Meeting him five or six years ago in Huntingdon he said to us that he had never been well since his terrible experience in the Potomac river that cold December afternoon. The deceased comrade was a quiet, inoffensive man, an obedient soldier and was esteemed and respected by the officers and the men of his command. He has crossed over the river of death and has entered, we trust, a land where there is no suffering, no pain, no death. Peace to his memory.

TROUGH CREEK.

After this week Wright's cider press will be operated only on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of each week unless by special agreement.

Miles Smith's team ran off from his father in-law, 'Squire Pheasant's, on Sunday and were caught at Jeff Wright's no damage being done to team or wagon.

All farmers in our valley complain of being unusually throng. An over crop of corn, buckwheat, apples and fully an average crop of potatoes make up the cause.

The flood of last week was three and one-forth inches above the flood of '89 and did much more damage to the land, fences and crops on low land, the wind blowing down much corn that was not cut, also many winter apples. The only loss of stock reported on Little Trough Creek was twelve sheep belonging to Graham Wright. O. M. Wright says there are enough apples down in his orchard to make twenty-five barrels of cider.

CALVIN.

A. G. Wright lost twelve sheep in the flood on last Tuesday night.

Farmers are picking winter apples which are plenty and of fine quality.

Mrs. Lizzie Bumgardner visited J. M. Harbaugh's at Cherry Grove over Sunday.

Our supervisors are very busy repairing the highways and bridges since the flood.

W. M. Roland and wife, of Kipple, Blair county, who were visiting friends here for the past ten days, returned to their home on Monday.

Trough Creek valley had the most disastrous flood last week in her history. The creek in places was higher than the flood of 1889, and the damage to roads, bridges, fences, grain fields, etc., is very disastrous.

A Dastardly Act.

Saxton *Herald:* A horse belonging to David Dobbs, an itinerant harness oil vender, was frightfully mangled Saturday evening. The beast had its right hind hip cut in four places, one gash being almost a foot long and three inches deep. Who committed the deed is not known, but it happened in or near town. Young Dobbs drove the horse into the camp of gypsies near the river bridge that evening with blood flowing from the wounds on the animal. One of the gypsies dressed the wounds and the horse was turned loose. It is now in the care of Constable Jenkins at Stonerstown. The first trace of blood was found on the road near the Lutheran church and the trail was plain from there to the gypsies' camp. The penitentiary is the proper place for the person who would mutilate a dumb brute in that manner, and the case should be investigated.

UNION VETERAN LEGION ENCAMPMENT.

Reduced Rates to Washington, D. C., via Pennsyluania Railroad.

The National Encampment of the Union Veteran Legion will be held at Washington, D. C., from October 14 to 17, and for that occasion the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets to Washington and return from all stations at *a single fare for the round trip.*

The tickets will be sold on October 12, 13 and 14, and will be good for return passage until October 25, inclusive.

—In the case of John Hurd, county commissioner of Blair county, the supreme court on Monday sustained the lower court. This means that Mr. Hurd will have to vacate the office.

FOR SALE.—A Relay pneumatic tire bicycle, 1895 model. Will be sold cheap. For information call at this office. 8-5-tf.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—Store room with dwelling attached. Excellent location. For particulars call on or address, GEO. L. SMITH, Mapleton Depot, Pa. 9-30-96-tf.

HARD COAL—three sizes, stove, nut and pea. H. H. SWOPE, Mapleton Depot, Pa. 9-23.

FOR SALE.—A two horse power threshing machine, also one 31-gallon copper kettle. These are second hand articles but are in good order and will be sold very cheap for cash. Address, K. W. Mierley, Page, Pa. 9-16

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—

[Estate of Geo. W. Baith, deceased.]

Letters of administration on the estate of Geo. W. Baith, late of Cassville borough, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present the same for settlement. J. W. BAITH, Administrator,
8-26-6t. 2910 5th Ave., Altoona, Pa.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—

(Estate of Sarah P. Gates, deceased.)

The undersigned auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, to make distribution of the balance in the hands of J. H. Gates, administrator of Sarah P. Gates, late of Warriorsmark township, Huntingdon county, deceased, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in the Hazlett Building, Huntidgdon, Pa., Monday, October 26, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M., when and where all persons interested in said fund will appear or be forever debarred from participating in the same. SAML. I. SPYKER,
10-7-3t. Auditor.

DR. E. M. SLONAKER,

DENTIST,

HUNTINGDOM, PENN'A.

Try my local anesthetic for positively painless extraction. 9-9-96.

Wanted—An Idea Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

GREAT REDUCTION and BARGAIN SALE.

While in New York recently we purchased some decided bargains that will interest you, and some lines of goods in stock that we will reduce and run out in one great bargain week, beginning

Monday, Oct. 9, Closing Sat., Oct. 24.

We give you only a few of the many things we have:

3000 yards best Shirting Prints at 3½ cents.
2600 " Brown Muslin at 4½ cents.
2250 " Hill Bleached Muslin at 6½ cents.
1100 " heavy Ticking at 10 cents.
240 " splendid Table Linen at 37½ cents.
130 " splendid Bleached Linen at 42½ cents.
300 " 50-inch Black Mohair, was 60 cents, at 25 cents.
A big lot of Dress Goods, was $1.00, at 50 cents.
" " " " 50 cents, at 25 cents.
" " German Flannel Dress Goods, was 75 cents, at 25 cents.
" " Men's Merino Uuderwear, was $1.00, now 50 cents.
" " " " " " $1.25, now 75 cents.
" " " " " " $1.75 and $2.00, at $1.25.
" " Ladies' " " " $1.00, at 50 cents.
" " " " " " $1.25, at 65 cents.
" " Umbrellas at 50 and 65 cents.
100 dozen Ladies' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs at 4 cents each.
30 " Men's " " 5 "
250 yards fine Dress Silks at 69 cents.
175 yards fine Dress Silks, 24 inches wide, at 75 cents.
163 yards fine Dress Silks, 27 inches wide, was $1.50, at $1.00.

Besides piles of other goods we cannot here mention. The above goods are sold for less than can be afforded but it is done to advertise our store to distant buyers. The goods are nearly all new, purchased last week. If you never have tried one of our sales try this one. We will make it interesting to you the entire week. New issues of money will be given out in change at this sale.

WM. REED & SON,
Huntingdon, Pa.

One Hundred Stoves

Are on exhibition at Miller's Hardware. Heating Stoves of all sorts and at all prices. Cooking Stoves and Ranges, including the well-known

Excelsior Cook,

of which over five hundred are in use in Huntingdon county; the Columbian Plato Range, and the famous Steel Range, Majestic. Any want in the stove line can be supplied and every stove is guaranteed to be as represented. OIL HEATERS from $4 up.

C. H. Miller Hardware Co.

Opera House Block, HUNTINGDON, PA.

LOOK HERE!

We carry the largest line of FINE GROCERIES in Mapleton. We also carry a large line of

Notions, Dry Goods, Clothing, Etc.,

In BOOTS and SHOES, if you can't find what you want here you can't find them in Mapleton. We have left a few pairs of Ladies' Tan Oxfords that we will sell at cost to close out.

J. L. HETRICK.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., Aug. 19, 1896.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!

If you want the BEST, either

TUB

or SHELL,

—CALL ON—

GEO. W. FISHER,

417 Penn Street,

Huntingdon, - Pa.

Undoubtedly

the choicest, best selected, and most moderate priced assortment of

Dry Goods

are those found on our counters to-day. Particularly attractive are the new cotton goods, such as Dimities, Lawns, Dotted Swiss, India Linen, Satteens, Crepons, Seersuckers and Ginghams; also the nicest line of Prints we have ever had.

Wall Paper

We have a very large line of handsome patterns (no old stock. Prices are very low. We want you to see this line before purchasing elsewhere.

Brushes

Yes, you are going to clean house and will want scrub and wall brushes. We have an excellent assortment; also good white stone lime.

Groceries

Hungry? Want something to eat? We are headquarters for groceries. Our white fish are nice and fat. New goods arriving almost every day. We endeavor to please our customers. We ask for a share of your trade.

J. O. HEATON,

Cassville, - - Penn'a.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., Oct. 7, 1896.

LOCAL NOTES.

—The forest trees are putting on their fall attire.

—If you know an item of news give it to us or drop it into the postoffice.

—Geo. W. David, of Mill Creek, paid the ITEM office a pleasant business call on Monday.

—The annual inspection of the Pennsylvania railroad will take place October 20th.

—The earnings on passenger traffic of the United States railroads for last year were $261,640,599.

—Frank H. Logan left last Saturday morning for his future home at Maitland, Mifflin county.

—John W. Stubbs and wife, of Duncansville, Blair county, are visiting among Mapleton friends.

—Wm. Reed & Son are going to have another big reduction sale. Read advertisement in another column.

—Miss Laura Gillam returned on Saturday evening last from a pleasant visit to friends and relatives in Tyrone.

—Peter Kean, of Porter township, democratic candidate for county commissioner, spent last Friday in this vicinity.

—There were thirty-four cases of diphtheria in Huntingdon during the month of September, three of which proved fatal.

—George Shoop, wife and child, of Altoona, arrived in town last evening and will spend a few days among friends in this vicinity.

—James X. Keggereis, of Orbisonia, democratic candidate for prothonotary, spent part of Friday and Saturday in this place looking up his political interests.

—George Murphin, wife and son, of Illinois, who for the past two months have been visiting among friends in this section of Pennsylvania, yesterday morning started for their western home.

—Matthew McAteer, guard in the brush factory at the Reformatory, a brother of the Hon. H. J. McAteer, of Alexandria, has been nominated for the state senate by the democrats of this district.

—J. K. Archey, of Pennsylvania Furnace, has been commissioned as district president of the Patriotic Order Sons of America for Huntingdon county. He is an earnest, honorable gentleman and will make a good official.

—The suit for damages brought against the Pennsylvania railroad company by A. W. Potter, Esq., and Miss Burns, Selinsgrove, has been settled. Mr. Potter was paid $14,000 cash and Miss Burns received $4000.

—Three bicycles were stolen from the fair ground at Bedford last Friday afternoon. Officers followed and overtook the thieves a short distance from the town but they resisted, overpowered the officers and made their escape.

—Cards of invitation are out for the marriage of Miss Minnie E. Hertzler, of Huntingdon, a young lady who frequently visits in Mapleton, to Mr. Emanuel E. Eck, which happy event will be consumated at the bride's residence Tuesday evening, October 20th.

—The Presbyterian Synod of Pennsylvania will hold its fifteenth annual meeting in Bellefonte, October 15-21. Over two hundred ministers and elders will be in attendance. This synod covers all of Pennsylvania and West Virginia and comprises twenty-four presbyteries.

—Peter L. Posten, of Smith valley, raised some very tall corn this season. Two stalks measured 13 feet 6 inches each and the first ear on each was six feet from the ground. Another stalk was 17 feet 8 inches high and had on it one ear two feet long and another eighteen inches long.

—The high waters of last week did more damage in this section than was mentioned in the last issue of the ITEM. In Smith valley and Trough Creek valley there was about four inches more water in the streams than at the time of the flood of 1889. In Smith valley every bridge and all the fences were washed away. The soil through the greater part of the valley has been carried off. Much expense and energy will be necessary to restore the valley to its former state of cultivation.

—Dr. J. G. Spangler has commenced the erection of a new office on his lot in the rear of his residence. He has also contracted with Paul Dewees, of Huntingdon, for a hot water heating plant for his residence and office. This addition will make his residence one of the most comfortable homes in this section.

—A peach shipper estimates the crop of Washington county, Md., this year at over 500,000 bushels. He said 700 carloads, each containing 700 bushels, were shipped. Large quantities were also sold and consumed in the county. He estimates that the peach crop probably brought a half million dollars to the Washington county growers.

—We regret to learn that H. H. Woodal, editor and publisher of the Franklin *Review*, has been compelled to retire on account of ill health. McC. D. Skinner, formerly editor of the Fulton *Democrat*, has temporarily assumed the position of editorial and business manager. We hope for Mr. Woodal's speedy restoration to health.

—The Blair ccunty court has appointed Frank G. Patterson receiver of the Altoona, Cleafield and Northern railroad company. The outstanding liabilities aggregate $226,500 and the managers were unable to pay the operating expenses. The road was intended as the connecting link in Blair and Clearfield counties between the Pennsylvania and Beech Creek systems.

—A traveling man giving his name as Smith was decoyed into a deserted street in Bedford on Friday night last and brutally assaulted. One arm was broken and he received fearful gashes in the head and breast. When found he was in a state of exhaustion from loss of blood. Suspicion rests upon a couple of tough characters and detectives are working up the case.

—The mangled remains of John A. Marshall, of Maria, Bedford county, were found on the railroad near Kittanning Point Monday night, and it was supposed he had been killed by a train. It was learned later that when he left Maria he had a gold watch and $130. No money nor valuables were found upon the body and it is now thought he was murdered and robbed and the body afterwards placed on the tracks.

—The McKinley and Hobart club of Union township raised a pole at the Lincoln school house last Saturday afternoon amid considerable enthusiasm. S. I. Spyker, H. H. Waite, Wm. Reed and Hon. P. M. Lytle delivered addresses on the issues of this campaign, all of whom reeeived frequent applause. Chairman of the County Committee H. E. Butz, was in charge of the exercises. The Latta Grove drum corps furnished some excellent music for the occasion.

—Another nefarious attempt to wreck a passenger train was made at Grazierville, a few miles west of Tyrone, Wednesday night. When Philadelphia express came along the engineer spied a tie across the track, but too late to avoid running into the obstruction. The train was stopped and examination disclosed the fact that the tie had been fastened to the one rail by a chain. The other end of the tie was loose, but a chain which lay near by showed that this end would have been fastened in a few moments. The fiend wreckers were evidently surprised by the train before they got the job completed.

—The long-continued struggle for the nomination for congress in the Twentieth district was finally brought to a close at Harrisburg on Tuesday night of last week by the re-nomination of Hon. J. D. Hicks. The conference could not agree upon a candidate and on Tuesday afternoon a resolution was adopted inviting state treasurer Haywood to participate in the conference with four votes, one for each county. The candidates and conferees departed for Harrisburg and at 11 o'clock the conference convened. The first ballot resulted in the re-nomination of Mr. Hicks. Mr. Thropp, the Bedford county candidate, refused to go into the conference.

—The autumn season is with us, with its bounteous harvests and its weather and variety of colors, its maturity of promises made in the Spring, and its more material warning to prepare for the winter, and for those cold days when more than half the people get left at the polls. By these signs it is known that we shall soon recover from the chiggers, but should not get gay, for it is written that we shall soon enter upon a six-months attack of buckwheat itch.

THE TRIP TO CANTON.

It is a Go. Particulars Concerning the Excursion.

Do you want to see him, hear him, and shake the hand of the next President of the United States? If so, join the excursion of the Huntingdon county Republicans to the home of Hon. William McKinley, at Canton, Ohio, on Friday evening, Octobor 16th, leaving Huntingdon in a special train promptly at 10 o'clock. Excursion rate, $3.80. The special will stop at Petersburg, Barree, Spruce Creek, Birmingham and Tyrone, both going and returning. Tickets will be sold by the agents of the railroad company at those points.

Persons traveling over the Huntingdon & Broad Top railroad can secure tickets from Mt. Dallas and all other stations to Huntingdon at one fare for the round trip, good to return until Monday, the 19th. The same concession has been secured from the management of the East Broad Top road, from all points along its line, to Mt. Union. A special train will leave Mt. Union on Sunday morning, connecting with Sea Shore Express, which will enable Canton excursionists along the East Broad Top road to reach their homes on Sunday.

The rate for this excursion is very cheap, being ¾ of a cent a mile, and the attraction is so unusual that all who can should go. Years hence every participant will recall with pleasure and satisfaction the trip to President McKinley's home.

If you intend to go, please drop me a postal card to that effect at once, so that I can notify the railroad company of the number of cars we shall need for the trip.

A Pullman sleeper has been secured for those who desire to use it for which the usual rate will be charged.

The special train will leave Canton on the return trip at 10 o'clock on Saturday night.

HOWARD E. BUTZ,
Chairman Rep. Co. Com.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses have been issued by M. W. Isenberg, clerk of the Orphans' court, during the past week:

George B. Boring, Huntingdon, and Almy Albright, Smithfield.

Walter A. Kays, New Bethlehem, Clarion Co., Pa., and Minnie Anderson, Saulsburg.

Harry B. Pheasant and Ella Lynn, Cass township.

Z. T. Fisher, Buffalo Mills, Bedford county, and Esther Virginia Suter, Fossilville, Bedford county.

G. H. Spang and Lizzie Chilcote, Huntingdon.

Charles W. Corbin, Juniata township, and Annie G. Lamberson, Mapleton.

The Discovery Saved His Life.

G. Caillouette, Druggist, Beaversville, Ill., says: "To Dr. King's New Discovery I owe my life. Was taken with La Grippe and tried all the physicians for miles about, but of no avail and was given up and told I could not live. Having Dr. King's New Discovery in my store I sent for a bottle and began its use and from the first dose began to get better, and after using three bottles was up and about again. It is worth its weight in gold. We won't keep store or house without it." Get a free trial bottle at B. O'Connor & Sons.

—The commission of mine inspectors appointed by Governor Hastings to inquire into the cause of the disaster at the Twin shaft colliery, near Pittston, where forty-eight miners were entombed recently filed its report at the Executive Department. The report states that although a "squeeze" occurred in the colliery, Mine Superintendent Langan, who had charge of the work, erred in judgment upon going so far into the mine from the bottom of the shaft. The inspectors found that naked lamps were used on the night of the accident, and they believe that an explosion occurred. Numerous recommendations are made in the report to guard against and prevent repetition of such accidents.

—Young man when you jeer at a lady passing along the street, or haunt or startle her with your glances, does it ever occur to you that some other scoundrel might insult your sister, your wife or in coming years your daughter, in the same infamous manner? How would you like it? Would you regard it as manly or evidence of blood? If so you ought to be kicked from one end of the continent to the other.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

One Life Was Lost and Another Man Was Badly Hurt.

The following particulars of a distressing accident which occurred at Newport last Thursday we take from a dispatch from that place to the Altoona *Tribune:*

A terrible and fatal accident occurred in this place this afternoon about 4 o'clock. New York and Chicago limited expres west passes here about that hour, and this afternoon was running at its usual rapid speed. When nearing the Walnut street crossing two young men, Russell Horting and Edgar Noll, drove on the track with a grocery delivery. The engine struck the wagon, tearing it loose from the horses and breaking it into fragments. Horting was thrown out and under the wheels, which mangled the body in a terrible manner, scattering the bones, brain and flesh along the track for some thirty yards before the train passed by him. His body was gathered up and taken to the undertaker's to be prepared for burial before being sent home.

Noll lodged on the pilot of the engine, and when the train was stopped some 300 yards from where the accident occurred, he was found to be living, but badly hurt. He was taken off and carried home, and a physician sent for. There were no bones broken, but his head is painfully cut and it is believed that he sustained internal injuries. He may recover.

The crossing is a most dangerous one and is not protected by a watchman. When this accident happened local freight east was shifting at the crossing and had just opened the train to clear the crossing, when Russell attempted to drive over. A number of accidents have happeded here and several people have been killed, among them Rev. Samuel Glace, Russell Horting's grandfather, who was run down by local shifting cars.

The deceased was a most estimable young man; a trusted clerk in A. W. Kough's grocery store, which is right at the crossing, and he has many times saved persons' lives by warning them of approaching trains.

Russell Horting was a son of W. M. Horting, a well known carpenter and contractor of this place, and who was burgess of Newport during the great flood of 1889.

Tour to the South via Pennsylvania Railroad.

The last of the very attractive early Autumn tours offered by the Pennsylvania Railroad will leave New York and Philadelphia October 13.

After the expenience of the past few years it is hardly necessary to say that these outings are planned with the utmost care. Suffice it to say that all arrangements are so adjusted as to afford the best possible means of visiting each place to the best advantage.

The tour covers a period of ten days, and includes the battlefield of Gettysburg, picturesque Blue Mountain, Luray Caverns, Basic City, the Natural Bridge, Grottoes of the Shenandoah, the cities of Richmond and Washington, and Mt. Vernon.

The round-trip rate, including all necessary expenses, is $55 from New York, $53 from Philadelphia, and proportionate rates from other points.

The tour will be in charge of one of the company's Tourist Agents. He will be assisted by an experienced lady as Chaperon, whose especial charge will be ladies unaccompanied by male escort.

Special trains of parlor cars are provided for the exclusive use of the party, in which the entire round trip from New York is made.

For detailed itinerary apply to Ticket Agents or to Tourist Agent, 1196 Broadway, New York, or Room 411, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.

Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment

Is unequalled for Eczema, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Scald Head, Sore Nipples, Chapped Hands, Itching Piles, Burns, Frost Bites, Chronic Sore Eyes and Granulated Eye Lids. For sale by druggists at 25 cents per box.

TO HORSE OWNERS.

For putting a horse in a fine healthy condition try Dr. Cady's Condition Powders. They tone up the system, aid digestion, cure loss of appetite, relieve constipation, correct kidney disorders and destroy worms, giving new life to an old or over-worked horse. 25 cents per package. For sale by druggists.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cure Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by B. O'Connor & Sons.

—At the Pennsylvania State Sunday School convention to be held at Carlisle October 13 to 15, there will be an address by Governor Hastings, and also an address by Hon. John Wanamaker, president of the association. There are many and varied features of interest provided in the program of the convention.

We are Still at the Old Stand

With the usual stock of General Merchandise. We are

Prepared To Accommodate You

as well as any other store in this part of the county. If we do not have just what you want we will get it on short notice. We will receive and care for

Rock and White Oak Ties

and advance goods on them until inspected and make prompt returns. All kinds of Salable Produce taken in exchange for goods.

Respectfully,

A. B. Gillam.

Benj. O'Connor & Sons.

Where there is plenty there is generally happiness.

THOSE PEOPLE have the most who get the most for each dollar they spend judiciously.

Your dollar will go farthest at our store. Our stock and assortment are purchased with a view to please our customers. Trade with us.

B. O'CONNOR & SONS

The sale of oleomargarine, when colored to imitate butter, is now prohibited by the laws of thirty-two states.

It is a noticeable fact that the girl who plays the piano in the worst possible fashion is the one most ready to yield to persuasion when "some music" is requested.

A curious example of the vicissitudes of fortune is that of the late Mr. Pattison, who recently died at Rockhampton, in Queensland. He was a butcher, who struck gold, became very rich, went into politics, was made Postmaster-General, lost his money, and returned to his butcher shop again, dying a poor man.

It is estimated that more than one-half of the 176 central sugar houses in the provinces of Pinar del Rio, La Havana and Santa Clara, Cuba, have been destroyed since the war broke out. The grain and tobacco crops have suffered in proportion. When it is remembered that Spain has spent about $100,000,000 for the little it has accomplished toward suppressing the rebellion, the financial cost becomes almost as appalling as the loss of life.

Some writer has given the following figures for the populations of the various European countries 100 years from now, figuring on the same relative growth as for the past century: Russia, 250,000,000; Great Britain and Ireland, 100,000,000; Germany, 90,000; Austria-Hungary, 75,000,000; France, 45,000,000, and Italy 45,000,000. The British subjects elsewhere on the globe at that time should make England rank with Russia, and there would be but two great powers in Europe then. The United States should be strongly in the lead with 700,000,000 inhabitants.

A clerk in the redemption division of the Treasury Department says that the "cleanest" paper money in circulation is that which circulates in Washington, while the dirtiest is that which comes from Chicago for redemption, says the Washington Star. St. Louis is a close second to Chicago, and Cincinnati next. New York is next to Washington in the record for clean money. Philadelphia next, while Baltimore ranks next to Cincinnati for having dirty money. The money that comes in from Chicago, besides being dirty, is always much mutilated; so much so, he said, that there is twice as much time consumed in patching it up prior to cancellation as there is in counting it.

It is pointed out as a singular phase of the manufacture of ice-making machinery that while abundant provision has been made for large consumers, requiring an output of say fifty or 100 tons, no attempt has been seriously made to turn out small outfits, ranging upwards from a one-ton capacity. There are many relatively small consumers who would gladly avail themselves of the advantages which a small plant would offer, and who, in the aggregate, would probably amount to considerably more than the limited number of establishments that need and can afford to pay for machines of ponderous size. Few ice-machine companies have apparently given this aspect of the matter any particular attention. It is noted that the large manufacturers have been obliged in many cases to cast about for other kinds of business to help them keep their shops at work, and have thus drifted into lines quite foreign to their equipment. The turning of these surplus resources into a branch devoted to a miniature class of the product for which they were designed should commend itself to the trade. Small ice machines are clearly destined to become more and more important accessories to modern conveniences, and the firm that will be first to offer them will reap a good business reward. A striking proof of this was recently afforded when a New York paper gave a description of an ice machine intended for domestic use that would supply a whole family with ice for a year for the insignificant sum of $1.40. Thousands of inquiries rained in from all parts of the country, and there was widespread disappointment when it transpired that the machine was not yet on the market.

It is said that the noble red man is now taking to the bicycle, and so the scorching plains will have an added right to the title.

The Spanish government is advertising for bids for the erection of a floating dock at Havana. It is a question with the New Orleans Picayune whether the government's head will be above water by the time the undertaking is completed.

Some one in Germany proposes to build a house of which the framework is to be made up of water tubing, through which warm water is to be circulated in winter and cold water in summer, warming or cooling the inclosed spaces as may be prompted by the requirements. All the floors and ceilings and walls are to be crossed and recrossed with water-pipes, affording heating and cooling surface exactly where theory says it should be to give the most desirable results.

Turkey's military system makes trained soldiers of nearly all its able-bodied men. The standing army numbers 180,000 men, and the soldiers who have served six years and passed into the reserves would raise the forces that could be placed in the field to 300,000. The Turkish navy consists of nineteen iron-clads, frigates and corvettes, with about 250 wooden vessels stationed at different points on the coast. Here are men and ships enough to make a determined resistance, but the treasury is in no condition to maintain them during a long war. Discord among the powers is still the sultan's best defense and the Armenians' greatest calamity.

The results of the French census are exceedingly disappointing to French statesmen. The total population is shown to be 38,228,969, an increase of only 133,819 in five years, or about 26,500 per annum. Moreover, the cities alone have grown, the rural districts showing a decided falling off, so that the substantial strength of the nation is decreasing. On the other hand, Germany and England both show a marked advance, notwithstanding the large amount of emigration, which as a factor in French life is practically nothing. The most prominent inference is that the Republic is growing less, instead of more, competent to meet her adversaries, and unless some counter-influence can be secured it must be a constantly weaker factor in European politics.

Statistics cited at the recent meeting in Buffalo, N. Y., of the National Association of Stationary Engineers, in support of the proposition that such engineers be licensed, showed that the boiler explosions in this country for the last five years averaged twenty-six a month, or one for each working day. It appeared also from reports of the accident insurance companies of this country that they have been interested during the last sixteen years in 3,586 cases of boiler explosions, a yearly average of 224, in which 4,508 people were killed and 6,348 injured. Commenting on these figures, a committee reported to the association that, in their judgment, licensing engineers would tend to promote public safety, and would cause engineers to study and pay more attention to the niceties of their business.

One of New York's comic weeklies has had for many years an old man on its staff whose duty it is to see that no old jokes are accepted, relates the Detroit Free Press. He has a remarkable memory, and nearly every week he "kills" something which has passed muster with the younger editors. He knows the files of his paper thoroughly, and not infrequently when a stolen sketch or an old joke is submitted he can name the month and year when it was first printed. Long years of mirth killing have left their mark in the deep furrows that line his face. It has made him suspicious of everyone, and particularly of writers of jokes and comic artists. This man has passed his whole life in New York employed at the unending task of exposing fakers. He said to a friend not long ago that old jokes haunted his sleep and made life a burden, but it is his boast that none of them has ever worked its way into his paper.

Temptation.

With visored brow Temptation came,
I did not know him by his name,
But cried aloud, "Begone, O Shame!"

He turned away, and going cried,
"Many thy peers have opened wide
Their arms and begged me to abide

"Riches was I to them, and health,
Honor and pride that wait on wealth,
And all fair things that come by stealth.

"Many thy peers have smiled on me,
Fair dames and lords of high degree;
They name me 'Opportunity.'"

"Soft name," I cried, "for such as thou;
Take the grim mask from thy dark brow,
And let thy face declare thee now!"

"Not so—for thee I have no name;
I was Temptation ere I came—
But thou hast killed me, calling 'Shame!'"
Ida W. O. Benham, in Youth's Companion.

A FACTORY ROMANCE.

BY LULU B. HAMBLE.

"Yes, I've been a factory girl," said Annie Holmes, in response to my question. "It seems queer, don't it, but folks kind o' look down on factory girls. Now, some o' the girls at Drumleys' was nice as any girls. Of course some of 'em was dressy, an' talked an' laughed loud, an' liked to promenade the streets evenings to show off their finery; but they never meant no harm by it, as I could see."

"Some o' 'em, too, used to leave the shop in work hours, or stand an' look out o' the windows an' gossip; and Drumley Bros. didn't like that. They wanted the machines in use all the work hours. They had a cross little Dutchman, named Voelker, for a foreman an' machinist, an' whenever he'd come in from the engine-room an' ketch 'em at the windows, he'd scold 'em; an' though the girls laughed at him, an' jawed back sometimes, they'd always go back to their machines.

"But when it come to locking 'em into the building in work hours, to keep 'em there, the girls didn't like it a bit. Drumley Bros. had a high picket gate made an' fixed in the street doorway, an' that was kept locked from quarter-past 7 till 12 an' from quarter-past 1 till 6. An' my! wasn't the girls mad!

"Of course the quieter girls didn't say much; but the others did. They'd sing, an' you could hear it plain above the hum of 150 machines or so: 'We'll hang Drumley's gate on the sour apple tree;' an' so on. That made Voelker mad. He'd stop the machines (you see they was all run by steam, an' throwin' off a belt 'ud stop 'em all) an' it 'ud get still all at once, an' everybody'd look up jest as innocent to see what was the matter. An' then he'd scold, an' the more he said the madder he'd get. But they'd sing it again.

"Finally, some of the bolder girls went to Drumley Bros. an' complained about it. They said they wasn't cattle to be shut in with a high gate, an' if it wasn't took down they'd go out on a strike. So the firm agreed to take the gate down, but kept the door locked instead. That didn't seem quite so aggravatin', but some folks said, what if there'd be a fire, the girls 'ud all be crushed to death in that narrer stairway before the door could be opened; an' I expect it wasn't safe.

"You seem to like to listen, so I'll tell you all about Willie, if you like; I never told nobody before, an' you mustn't ever tell it again, will you?

"Well, if you won't give no names. But they'll think somebody was awful silly, though. Willie was the clerk that used to give out the work, an' keep count o' what we took an' what we brought back.

"All the girls liked him, he was so bright and kind, an' handsome, too; he was most always jokin' an' laughin' with 'em, and makin' the strange ones feel at home right away. He was business, too—when you'd fetch back your work he'd stand behind his desk an' say, 'Number, please?' (an' I knew he must a known mine by heart) an' he'd put everything down just as careful. I used to so like to look over the top of his book an' watch him mark it down with his sharp pencil—he wrote so true an' pretty, an' made such beautiful figures, prettier'n print. He was a good boy, too—he went to church reg'lar, him an'—his sister. Sometimes he took somebody else—no, you needn't look at me that a'way—'twasn't me. It was Frank Benton. She was a girl that worked there, too, pressing stays 'n straps. Did you ever see crab-apple blossoms—that is, kind o' blushin' an' bright, and not large enough to seem coarse. I do think they're the prettiest blossoms that is. Well, Frank Benton always 'minded me o' them. She was a little slip of a thing, o' fluttery, now here, now there, never still, with her brown hair a-bobbin' an' that pretty flush comin' an' goin' on her face. But then, she wasn't very sensible—that is, she was that easy scared, like a rabbit, an' then she was perfectly wild. But Willie liked her, I didn't know how much—I jest said to myself, 'He's jest amused with her, she's such a pretty little thing. Why she's only a baby.'

"There was a big building going up in the same block. There was one between it an' Drumleys, or I expect I wouldn't be here to tell you about it. Somebody said, when they were diggin' for the foundation: 'It looks awful close to that other building, look out you don't undermine it.' But nobody paid any attention. they just went on diggin'.

"Barnum come to town that summer, an' all the girls was crazy to go see Jumbo. So, for a wonder, Drumely Bros. unlocked the door at 10 that morning so's we could go see the procession. Most of the girls went, only a few of us staid to sew, an' saw it from the windows. Frank Benton staid. 'Twasn't like her, but I'd noticed she was kind o' down all the morning, an' didn't go round in that hippity-hoppity way o' hers. Her eyes was swelled an' red, too, an' I noticed her and Willie didn't speak, an' didn't hardly look at each other, only when the other's back was turned. I knew it was mean, but I couldn't help feelin' kind o' glad.

"'Twas just ten minutes to 11, for I mind lookin' at the clock. The percession had just gone by, an' the music was dyin' away up the street, an' we'd all left the windows, when all at once come the awfulest crashin' an' thunderin' an' grindin' I ever heard in my life! The buildin' we was in shook, an' we could see the walls on the east end a crackin'.

"Most of the girls run an' screamed 'Fire!' an' made for the stairway. But it come over me, all at once, how it was, seein' the floor was solid. It was the other buildin', not Drumley's, a-fallin'; but, of course, bein' so near an' higher, the timbers an' brick fell onto an' 'gainst it and jarred it a heap. An' jest as I'd thought that, I see Frank Benton a-runnin' and screamin', 'The door's locked!' (but it wasn't) an' makin' for a window. I knowed in a minute what she'd do, poor girl! I was there most as quick as her, cryin' as I run. 'Frank! Frank! don't jump! don't jump! It's all right! Help! Help!' I says. For that silly girl, crazy as she was with the fright, was goin' to jump out o' that three-story window. I reached her jest in time to ketch her dress as she went over the ledge. An' I held on—she may thank her lucky stars her dress was stout enough—but she was a light little thing.

"But, oh! didn't she get heavy before anybody come! I kep' talkin' to her, but she would struggle, an' made it so hard to hold her. Seemed like's my nails was comin' off, an' the blood 'ud start from my mouth and finger ends. I couldn't draw her in; it was jest all I could do to keep her from fallin' down ont' that hard pavement. At last—it was only a few minutes of course—one of the cutters got there, an' reachin' over me, pulled her up, an' jest as I turned I see Willie comin' on the run, with a look like death on his face. An' thinks I, 'I'll see, I'll know for sure whether he does love her, or not. 'Willie,' says I, (the others was busy attendin' to Frank, for she'd fainted), 'I saved her—for you.'

"Annie," say he, takin' hold both o' my hands, an' his face was white, an' his voice kind o' husky like, 'you know—but no, you can't know—how much I thank you. God bless you, Annie,' he says. Then he let go my hands and turned away quick. I expect he had to, er he'd a-cried. So then I knew."

Annie sighed a little and bent lower over her sewing.

"Did he marry her?" I asked.

"O yes. They was married about a year after that. Willie's partner in a drug store now."

After a little silence, I said:

"You must be nearly 30, Annie. Shall you never marry?"

"Oh, yes!" she replied cheerfully. "When I find somebody I—somebody as nice as Willie."—Omaha World.

Pay of Foreign Organist.

The average pay of all organists in England appears to be only $5 week, if computations of a certain English musical critic are to be relied on; but it is said that places at this compensation are so much in demand that there is not likely to be any increase in the remuneration. In Italy the pay is comparatively greater and the opportunities for outside employment are more frequent. A cathedral in a small Italian town offers the organist the sum of $280 annually, and for this he is expected to play for at least two services every day and spend some of his sparetime in teaching the children in the church school. Three hundred dollars is the salary which an English church advertises for an organist for a daily service. Some of the churches in towns of average size pay only $200 and others offer as little as $100. The best of the English salaries are those paid at the cathedrals, and sometimes a residence is furnished also. These places are worth from $1,000 to $1,400 a year, and are scarce.

In comparison with the pay of good organists here these salaries seem absurdly small, and it is a curious thing that England should compensate its church musicians at a lower rate than Italy. The actual figures may not be lower than the Italian salaries, but the cost of living is so much less in Italy that the pay there is proportionally higher.—San Francisco Chronicle.

A Family Tombstone.

Last winter, while wandering through the rural districts of South Georgia, I chanced upon a family graveyard, in Telfair County, of unique character. There were three graves, side by side. The central one was marked by a head and foot board, made of thin slabs of marble. The headboard, divided into three divisions, was engraved as follows: The first, or top division, "John Allen, a Just Man."

The second division was engraved, "First Wife."

The third division was similar to the second, only the hand pointed to the grave on John's right, and was engraved "Second Wife.'

These three completed the legends on the headboard immortalizing John Allen as a just man. The hasty reader may think John Allen had better written "a frugal man." Again, the footboard for the father is made a headboard for the son by engraving on it "Son." I have given things as they actually exist, except that the name af John Allen is substituted for the real.—Nashville Banner.

No Encouragement.

"So you're the Eccentric Young Man," observed the farmer's wife in a tone that would slit a grindstone; "you're walking across the continent on a wager and you rely on people along the route for entertainment, do you?"

"Yes, madam, and if you will kindly roast a chick——"

"Seems to me there's something reminiscent about your talk. I have heard language very much like that before. But the men who sung that song didn't call themselves any fancy names; they were just plain, oyster-can Willies. It would be much better for you, young fellow, if you had joined the union, for if you had you would have noticed a mark on the gate-post which stands for 'A husky woman and a big bulldog; giu this place the go-by,' No, I don't think I will encourage any æsthetic itinerants today."—Buffalo Expres.

Evidently Condensed.

Mrs. Kilduff—Do you use condensed milk?

Mrs. Mullins—I think it must be condensed. There is never more than a pint and a half in a quart.—Judge.

Two thousand jack rabbits may be seen at sundown almost any evening in a wheat field belonging to G. W. Shaw, near Harney, Oregon.

CEDAR KEYS DEVASTATED

The Florida Town Struck by a Hurricane and a Tidal Wave.

AN APPALLING LOSS OF LIFE.

The City Wrecked and Many of Its Inhabitants Killed or Injured---The Fleet of Spongers Caught in the Hurricane and Lost With the Crews---Many Bodies Recovered---Dead Buried in Mud

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., October 3.—Cedar Keys is a place of desolation and death. Before the hurricane visited it it was a thriving town of 1500 inhabitants. To-day many of the people are dead, scores of others are injured, and few houses are left standing. Twenty bodies have been recovered, and it is known that many other persons have been killed. But few of the bodies have been identified, so mutilated were they by falling timbers.

The storm struck the town at 3.30 o'clock on Tuesday morning and continued for several hours. At 4 a. m. it blew a perfect hurrican. The wind suddenly changed to southeast, bringing in a deluge of water, the tide rising two feet higher than it did in the memorable gale of 1884, which was at the time said to be the severest storm on record.

At 7 o'clock an immense tidal wave came in from the south, carrying destruction with it. Boats, wharves and small houses were hurled from the shore and broken into fragments, covering the streets with wreckage and rendering them impassable, while the torrents of water rushing through every open space took the strongest men off their feet. This tidal wave caused the principal loss of life, many houses being swept from their foundations, and the inmates drowned.

Of the twenty bodies recovered, twelve are white and eight colored. Of the whites, six—a mother, four children and a young woman visitor—belong to the Whitson family. The other four white victims are men, and have not yet been identified. Of the colored people only one, Peter Woodson, has been identified. Most of the victims were buried deep in mud by the tidal wave, and many of the bodies will probably never be recovered.

Deplorable as is the loss of life in Cedar Keys, it is nothing in comparison with the number of spongers and fishermen who were drowned. The Mary Eliza, a sponging schooner, reports that at dark on Monday night nearly one hundred vessels were anchored on the sponge bar, just below Cedar Keys, and that nearly every one of them was sunk by the hurricane. As these vessels carried from four to ten men each, the loss of life is horrible to contemplate. There was not one chance in a thousand for such frail craft to live in such a storm.

Two men who went a few miles down the coast returned to Cedar Keys and reported finding the bodies of eight men washed ashore. These men were the crew of a sponging vessel, and the crews of most of the other vessels have undoubtedly met a similar fate. Four men reached Cedar Keys in a dingy. They were part of the crew of the schooner Rosalie, and report the vessel sunk and eight of their companions drowned.

Those who escaped death in Cedar Keys had a terrible experience when the tidal wave overwhelmed the town. Many of the people floated in the water, clinging to pieces of timber, while others clung to treetops for hours, until the water receded. They were buffeted by wind and wave, and many are still missing.

While the gale was at its height fire broke out in the Bettini House, and it was burned. The force of the wind demolished the large and handsome Methodist Episcopal Church, the Cedar Keys High School building, the Christian Church, three colored churches, many private houses and all the fishhouses except one. The Suwanee ice factory, Wolf's cedar mill, the Eagle Pencil Company's mill, the large lumber mill of V. J. Herlong, and the planing mill of Moyer & Sons, just completed and ready for work, suffered considerably.

WOLCOTT FOR GOVERNOR.

Massachusetts Republicans Name a State Ticket.

The annual State Convention of the Massachusetts Republicans, for the nomination of a full State ticket and Presidential electors, was called to order in Music Hall, Boston. General William F. Draper was selected as Permanent Chairman.

ACTING GOVERNOR ROGER WOLCOTT.

The platform adopted indorses Major McKinley and the protective tariff and scores the programme announced at Chicago.

Acting Governor Roger Wolcott was nominated for Governor by acclamation and W. Murray Crane for Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of the Commonwealth William M. Olin, Treasurer Edward P. Shaw, Auditor John W. Kimball and Attorney-General Hosea Moulton were renominated.

Representative Samuel H. McCall nominated two electors-at-large, former Governor John C. A. Brackett, of Arlington, and former Lieutenant-Governor William H. Halle, of Springfield, and they were chosen by acclamation. In his speech Mr. McCall paid an eloquent tribute to the memory of the late William E. Russell, and it was heartily applauded.

Shoots His Employer and Kills Himself.

Colonel George Sheldon was shot five times at close range by his coachman at Houghton, Mich. The coachman then committed suicide. Colonel Sheldon was one of the best-known citizens.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT HURT.

Reviewing Stand Collapses During a Parade in Iowa.

Vice-President Stevenson was near death a few days ago at Burlingron, Iowa. Only by the merest stroke of luck did he escape being mangled to pieces. The accident occurred during a parade at the Iowa semi-centennial celebration.

The reviewing stand, containing the Vice-President, Governor Drake, of Iowa, and staff, and many other prominent persons,

ADLAI E. STEVENSON.

collapsed, throwing all to the ground and injuring about thirty.

Vice-President Stevenson and Governor Drake escaped with slight bruises. The seriously injured are: County Treasurer E. S. Burris, leg broken; James D. Owen, of the Governor's staff; Ex-Governor Sherman, of Vinton, Iowa; Rev. Dr. Fellows, of Iowa City; Auditor of State C. G. McCarthy, of Des Moines, head bruised; City Commissioner S. M. Jones, of Burlington, Iowa, back hurt; Ex-Governor Newbold, of Mount Pleasant, hands sprained; Lafayette Young, the orator of the day, slightly bruised.

There were about fifty persons on the stand when it collapsed. The accident had a frightful appearance to the spectators. Vice-President Stevenson and Governor Drake went down clasped in each other's arms, and it was several minutes before they could be extricated from the struggling mass of people. It was a wonder no one was trampled to death.

Ex-Governor Sherman was found lying under the debris, a large plank lying across his neck, but was rescued without serious injury.

CONDITION OF THE TREASURY.

Expenditures Exceeding the Receipts at the Rate of $100,000,000 a Year.

The official monthly statement of United States Treasury receipts and expenditures shows the receipts for September to have been $24,584,244 and the expenditures $26,579,535, leaving a deficit for the month of $1,995,291. The receipts for the first quarter of the fiscal year to date were $79,175,550, or at the rate of $316,700,000 per annum. The expenditures for the quarter are stated at $104,369,679, or at the rate of $417,478,716 per year. The deficit for the quarter is $25,194,000. This ratio of receipts to expenditures would, if carried through the year, make the deficit $100,000,000 at the end of the twelve months ending June 30, 1897. As compared with the first quarter of 1895, the receipts are $6,500,000 less now than then and the expenditures $9,000,000 more.

The principal items of increase in expenditures are in the civil establishments, which show an increase of $8,000,000, and in interest, which has increased from $9,443,164 to $10,071,003, as compared with the first quarter of 1895. The receipts for the first quarter of 1896 show a decline in customs, as compared with the corresponding quarter of 1895, of nearly $2,000,000. Internal revenue receipts show a slight increase, and miscellaneous receipts an increase of nearly $2,000,000, due to the coinage of the silver seignorage.

RUNAWAY TRAIN WRECK.

Eighteen Tramps Killed in a Maryland Collision.

Two Baltimore and Ohio freight trains, one a runaway down the Alleghany Mountains at a speed of seventy-five miles an hour, and the other slowly toiling up the grade, collided at Philson station, twenty miles east of Cumberland, Md., and ten miles west of Sand Patch. In the collision eighteen men, all said to be tramps, were killed outright.

As the engine shot around the cure at Philson the engineer saw the headlight of No. 95 ahead and swung himself off in the darkness. He was hurled down over the mountain side. The east bound train struck the other with an awful crash.

Every car on the former was thrown toward the common centre of the collision. The engines were crushed into scrap iron, and many of the cars on the west bound train were destroyed. The debris was piled in a vast heap higher than the telegraph wires.

When the debris was digged out the bodies of the dead were found. By 8 a. m. the remains of six men, all dressed like tramps, were recovered. The bodies were in the piles of wreckage which obstructed the tracks. By evening ten additional bodies were picked out. These, with two discovered during the afternoon, made a total of eighteen dead.

ROBBER SHOT DEAD.

Young Man Kills a Bandit Who Raided a Bank.

The First Bank of Joseph, Wallowa County, Oregon, was robbed of $2000 by three men, one of whom is dead and another badly wounded, while the third escaped.

At the time of the hold-up four customers were in the bank. All were lined up against the wall, and while two of the robbers stood guard the third went into the vault, taking all the coin and currency, even to nickels, and placing them in a sack. He then ransacked the private boxes.

As the robbers made their exit from the bank Alexander Donnelly, a young man twenty-five years of age, opened fire and killed one robber instantly and wounded another, hitting him twice. The third robber had the sack containing the coin and succeeded in reaching his horse, which was standing near by, and made his escape to the hills.

$100,000 Worth of Alaskan Gold.

The steamship City of Topeka arrived at Seattle, Wash., from Alaska, bringing $100,000 in gold bullion.

BRYAN TO THE THIRD PARTY.

He Formally Accepts the Presidential Nomination of the Populists.

William J. Bryan gave out at St. Louis, Mo., his letter accepting the Populist nomination for the Presidency. It is in part as follows:

"LINCOLN, Neb. October 3, 1896.

"Hon. William V. Allen, Chairman, and others, members of the Notification Committee of the People's party:

"Gentlemen—The nomination of the People's party for the Presidency of the United States had been tendered me in such a generous spirit and upon such honorable terms that I am able to accept the same without departing from the platform adopted by the National Convention at Chicago.

"I fully appreciate the breadth of the patriotism which has actuated the members of People's party, who, in order to consolidate the sentiment in favor of bimetallism, having been willing to go outside of party lines and support as their candidate one already nominated by the Democratic party and also by the silver party."

He refers to the good done the cause of free silver through the agitation kept up by the People's party and welcomes to his support the members of any organization who favor bimetallism.

In conclusion he says: "The American people have proven equal to every emergency which has arisen in the past, and I am confident that in the present emergency there will be no antagonism between the various regiments of the one great army which is marching to repel an invasion more dangerous to our welfare than an army with banners. Acknowledging with gratitude your expressions of confidence and good will, I am, very truly yours, W. J. BRYAN."

SUICIDE IN A RAILROAD WRECK.

Six Others Killed by a Locomotive Exploding in Kansas.

An east bound passenger train on the Santa Fe road was wrecked two miles north of Osage City, Kan., by the explosion of the locomotive. Six persons were killed in the crash, and one of the passengers, William Beckler, committed suicide by shooting.

The victims are William Beckler, Harry Hollister, fireman; William McAdams, a tramp; Engineer Strump, three tramps, names unknown.

The locomotive was completely shattered. The express, baggage and passenger coaches came crashing upon the wrecked engine, and the coaches that were ahead were piled up in one heap of wreckage.

When the crash came the first impression of nearly all was that the train had been attacked by robbers. William Beckler, who had been drinking, seemed to lose his reason entirely. He drew a pistol from his pocket and, in the presence of a car full of terrified passengers, shot himself dead.

DELEGATIONS VISIT M'KINLEY.

He Reviews a Bicycle Parade and Accepts Several Gifts.

Delegations of Republicans continue to pour in upon Major McKinley at Canton, Ohio. Five States—New York, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Illinois and Ohio—contribute to the throngs.

The feature of Saturday was the parade of bicycle clubs. James R. Dunn brought down two train loads of Chicagoans, and Buffalo, Rochester, Pittsburg, Cleveland and other Ohio towns swelled the parade to a thousand wheels, which were reviewed by Major McKinley and addressed by him.

Among the features of the day were the presentations to Major McKinley of a handsomely gold ornamented porcelain bath tub by Pittsburg friends, and a gold loving cup by the employes of a New York jewelry company. The Buffalo contingent of wheelmen brought with them several homing pigeons. Mrs. McKinley released these pigeons with a message of greeting from Major McKinley attached to each.

DEFEAT FOR THE SPANIARDS.

One Thousand Troops Slain or Wounded by the Cubans.

Advices from Havana, Cuba, state that Antonio Maceo in a recent attack on the trocha inflicted terrible losses on the Spaniards, more than 1000 being killed or wounded.

The attack was made at night, and was carefully planned. The fighting was general along the line, but was fiercest near Artemisa, where Antonio Maceo led a picked force of insurgents against the Spanish column commanded by General Aralas.

It is said many Spanish officers were killed, and that General Aralas himself was slightly injured.

The insurgents captured six pieces of artillery, many thousand cartridges and several hundred stands of arms. A large section of the trocha fortifications was demolished with dynamite.

MEXICO BUYING OUR CORN.

Large Shipments of the Grain From Southern Ports in the United States.

Corn is being shipped from Mobile, Ala., and other Southern ports to Mexico in large quantities at present. Two months ago Mexico removed the import duty on corn from this country.

A corn famine in the two Mexican provinces upon which Mexico depends for its supply of grain prompted the action. Since that time 1,500,000 bushels have been shipped from Mobile alone to the City of Mexico and to Puebla. The total corn shipments from the United States to Mexico during 1895 aggregated less than 180,000 bushels.

SPAIN STOPS EMIGRATION.

She Doesn't Propose to Have Young Men Flee From Military Service.

The Spanish Government is taking energetic measures to stop the emigration of lower and middle class families to which belong young men liable to military service. The Government has learned that several thousand young men have gone to South America, France and Algeria because they were unable to pay the $400 necessary to redeem themselves from serving with the army in Cuba. Eighteen thousand out of 80,000 men bought immunity in 1895, and there is evidence that fully as many have purchased exemption thus far this year.

Gold Yield Growing in British Guiana.

Advices received from British Guiana are to the effect that the yield of gold in that country is steadily increasing and mining property is rising in value. Shares in the Barima mine of the par value of $5 are now selling at $15, and a further advance in value is expected. The greater portion of the gold-producing territory is within the domain claimed by Venezuela.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

40 MILK AND CREAM.

The average price paid for the surplus on the platforms has been $1.15 a can of 40 quarts. Receipts of milk and cream at the different railroad distributing points in and near the city for the week have been as follows:

Average daily receipts of the week, fluid milk, cans	20,377
Condensed milk, cans	161
Cream, cans	406

BUTTER.

Creamery—Extras	15½	@	16
Firsts	14	@	15
Thirds to seconds	11	@	13
State—Fancy	14½	@	15
Welsh tubs—Fancy	—	@	14½
Western Im. Creamery	9	@	11
Western Dairy	7½	@	10½
Factory, firsts	—	@	9½

CHEESE.

State—Fullcream, white, fancy	—	@	9
Full cream, good to prime	8¼	@	8½
State Factory—Part skims, common to fair	3	@	4
Part skims, choice	7¼	@	7½
Full skims	—	@	1½

EGGS.

State & Penn—Fresh	18½	@	19
Jersey—Fancy	21	@	22
Western—Prime to choice	17	@	18
Southern—Best	—	@	—
Duck eggs, ₱ doz	—	@	—

BEANS AND PEAS.

Beans—Marrow, 1895, choice	1 27½	@	1 30
Medium, 1895, choice	—	@	1 10
Pea, 1895, choice	—	@	1 10
Red kidney, 1895, choice	1 22½	@	1 25
White kidney, 1895, choice	—	@	1 35
Black turtle soup, 1895	1 45	@	1 50
Lima, Cal., 1895, ₱ 60 lbs	1 35	@	1 40
Green peas, 1896, bags	—	@	77½

FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.

Cranberries, Cape Cod, ₱ bbl	3 00	@	4 75
Plums, ₱ basket	20	@	60
Peaches, Md., ₱ carrier	1 00	@	2 00
Quinces, ₱ bbl	2 00	@	3 00
Apples, fancy, ₱ bbl	75	@	1 75
Pears, Bartlett, ₱ bbl	3 00	@	4 50
Grapes, Del., ₱ basket	8	@	11
Concord, ₱ basket	10	@	14

HOPS.

State—1896, choice, ₱ lb	9½	@	10
1896, common to prime	7	@	9
Pacific Coast, 1895, choice	—	@	6½
Common to prime, 1895	3	@	6
Old odds, 1894	2½	@	4½

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, Irish, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	1 25
L. I., ₱ bbl	90	@	1 12
Sweet, ₱ bbl	75	@	2 00
Cabbage, ₱ 100	2 00	@	4 00
Onions, Eastern white, ₱ bbl	1 25	@	2 25
Yellow, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	1 50
Squash, ₱ bbl	60	@	1 00
Celery, ₱ doz. stalks	5	@	50
Carrots, ₱ bbl	75	@	1 00
Turnips, Russia, ₱ bbl	75	@	80
Tomatoes, ₱ crate	25	@	60
Green peas, ₱ bag	75	@	1 75
Lima beans, ₱ bag	1 00	@	1 50
Egg plant, ₱ bbl	40	@	75
Cucumbers, ₱ 100	75	@	1 00
Green corn, ₱ 100	50	@	1 00
Beets, ₱ bbl	—	@	1 00
Green peppers, ₱ bbl	40	@	75
Cauliflower, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	3 00
Pumpkins, ₱ bbl	40	@	60

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay—Prime, ₱ 100 lb	77½	@	80
Clover mixed	55	@	60
Straw—Long rye	80	@	90
Oat	37½	@	40

LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls, ₱ lb	10	@	10½
Chickens, ₱ lb	8	@	8½
Roosters, old, ₱ lb	—	@	6
Turkeys, ₱ lb	—	@	9
Ducks, ₱ pair	50	@	70
Geese, ₱ pair	1 12	@	1 35
Pigeons, ₱ pair	20	@	25

DRESSED POULTRY.

Turkeys, ₱ lb	5	@	13
Chickens, Phila., ₱ lb	10	@	15
Western, dry picked	7	@	10
Fowls, ₱ lb	6	@	10
L. I. Spring ducks, ₱ lb	12½	@	13
Geese, ₱ lb	—	@	—
Squabs, ₱ doz	1 25	@	2 00

GRAIN, ETC.

Flour—City Patents	4 30	@	4 55
Spring Patents	3 85	@	3 95
Wheat—No. 2 Red	75⅛	@	75⅜
December	—	@	72⅝
Corn—No. 2	—	@	27¼
Oats—No. 2 White	—	@	24½
Ungraded White	19	@	29½
Rye—No. 2, Western	42¾	@	43¼
Barley—Feeding	32	@	32½
Seeds—Timothy, ₱ 100	3 50	@	4 00
Clover	6 75	@	8 25
Lard—City steam	3.75c	@	3.80c

LIVE STOCK.

Beeves, city dressed	6	@	8⅛
Milch cows, com. to good	—	@	—
Calves, city dressed	8	@	11½
Country dressed	7	@	10
Sheep, ₱ 100 lbs	2 00	@	3 50
Lambs, ₱ 100 lbs	4 25	@	5 05
Hogs—Live, ₱ 100 lbs	4 10	@	4 25
Dressed	4	@	6¼

Newsy Gleanings

Canada has 19,000 teachers.

Maine has over 62,000 farms.

Italy contains 86,400 teachers.

India's coal output is increasing.

California will import Japanese coal.

Chicago has twenty street car companies.

San Francisco, Cal., has a Chinese detective.

Toronto, Canada, has no Sunday street cars.

There are 607 vacancies on the New York police force.

Atlanta (Ga.) theatres are to be taxed fifty cents for each performance.

The State Railroad Commission of Iowa will revise express rates in the State.

Typhoid is epidemic in Lead City, South Dakota, 200 miners being under treatment.

Big game is plentiful around Tehachapi, Cal., deer and bear being especially plentiful.

The Peace Congress convened at Buda-Pesth, the American peace societies being well represented.

Sixty Indians on Devil's Lake reservation have appealed for a voting precinct, desiring to exercise the right of suffrage.

Ditches are now in course of construction in the Big Horn Basin in Wyoming, which will irrigate 125,000 acres of land.

A Madrid newspaper asserts that President Cleveland has urged the necessity of Spain's crushing out the Cuban revolt at once.

A seventeen-acre farm near San Jose, Cal., is sought to be foreclosed under a promissory note, after yielding nine per cent. interest on a $5230 loan for three years.

At the Chamber of Commerce in Los Angeles, Cal., there is a display of beets weighing sixty-five pounds each and four feet long. They were grown at Santa Ana.

S. S. Smith, an Alaska miner, arrived in Port Townsend recently with the result of five years' work in a hand satchel, some thirty pounds of pure gold dust, worth about $8300.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR OCTOBER 11.

Lesson Text: "Solomon's Wise Choice," I Kings iii., 5-15—Golden Text; Psalm cxi., 10—Commentary.

5. "In Gibeon the Lord appeared to Solomon in a dream by night, and God said, ask what I shall give thee." David was now dead, having reigned forty years, seven at Hebron and thirty-three at Jerusalem (I Kings ii., 10, 11). Solomon was strengthened in his kingdom, and the Lord his God was with him and magnified him exceedingly. The ark of God was in the tent which David had pitched for it at Jerusalem, but the tabernacle and altar of burnt offering, etc., were still at Gibeon (II Chron. i., 1-4). Thither Solomon and many of the people went to offer burnt offerings, token of whole hearted surrender to God to serve Him only. It was in that night that the Lord appeared to him as here recorded. Hear the Lord saying similar words to us in John xiv., 13, 14

6. "David, my father, walked before thee in truth and in righteousness and in uprightness of heart with thee." Solomon begins his request by speaking of God's great mercy or bounty to his father. The mercies of the Lord are a good topic for every morning, for they are new every morning. His compassions fail not. Great is His faithfulness (Lam. iii., 22, 23). He is the Father of Mercies (II Cor. i., 3). Solomon speaks of his father's walk before the Lord and with the Lord. Like Abraham, he walked before God (Gen. xvii., 1), and, like Enoch, Noah and Levi, he walked with God (Gen. v., 24; vi., 9; Mal. ii., 6).

7. "I am but a little child. I know not how to go out or come in." Acknowledging his indebtedness to the Lord God of his father for his position, he confesses his helplessness and ignorance. He is but a child and knows not anything. When Jeremiah long after this was called of God to be His prophet, he also said, "Ah, Lord God, I cannot speak, for I am a child," but the Lord said to him most comforting words, which also He is saying to you and me if only we have ears to hear them (Jer. i., 6-9). His father's words, by the Spirit, concerning going out and coming in (Ps. cxi., 8), should have greatly helped him, for they have helped many.

8. "Thy servant is in the midst of thy people, which thou hast chosen." So also was the Lord in the midst of His people, for He had chosen them that He might dwell in their midst, and thus make them a people different from all other people on the earth and separated from all other people. For that reason the tabernacle was built. See Ex. xxv., 8; xxxiii., 16. The future glory of Israel shall be Jehovah in their midst forever more (Ezek. xxxvii., 28; Zeph. iii., 17). The greatest fact in every gathering of God's people now is the presence of the Lord in their midst (Math. xviii., 20) and not the presence of this or that important person.

9. "Give, therefore, thy servant an understanding heart to judge thy people, that I may discern between good and bad." The request is worded a little differently in II Chron. i., 10, "Give me now wisdom and knowledge, that I may go out and come in before this people," but the substance of it is the same, that he may have wisdom to do right before God in the matter of the kingdom and in the midst of this people like the dust of the earth in multitude (I Kings iv., 20; II Chron. i., 9). Great comfort for each of us in the matter of wisdom is found in Jas. i., 5, 6.

10. "And the speech pleased the Lord, that Solomon had asked this thing." It is possible to please God and have the joyous consciousness of it. Our Lord Jesus said, "I do always those things that please Him" (John viii., 29), and Paul says in I Thess. ii., 4, "Not as pleasing man, but God, who trieth our hearts." The secret of it is in yielding fully to God, that He may work in us that which is well pleasing in His sight (Hab. xiii., 21).

11. "And God said unto him, Because thou hast asked this thing and hast not asked for thyself long life, neither hast asked riches for thyself." Our Lord Jesus never sought anything merely for Himself. It does me good to quote His words, "I seek not Mine own will; I seek not Mine own glory" (John v., 30; viii., 50), and to remember that "Even Christ pleased not Himself" (Rom. xv., 3). I have also been helped by Jeremiah's words to Baruch, his scribe: "Seekest thou great things for thyself? Seek them not" (Jer. xlv., 5). I believe the best and most joyous life is to let God Himself be our portion (Lam. iii., 24) and live to be a channel of blessings to others. "Be content if God thou hast; having Him, thy need is past."

12. "Behold, I have done according to thy words. Lo, I have given thee a wise and an understanding heart." Inasmuch as Israel was as the sand which is by the sea in multitude God gave Solomon wisdom and understanding as the sand that is on the seashore (I Kings iv., 20, 29,) or wisdom for every case that might possibly come before him. In verses 16 to 28 of this chapter there is an illustration of this wisdom, and the people saw that the wisdom of God was in him to do judgment.

13. "And I have also given thee that which thou hast not asked, both riches and honor." Here is our Lord's "exceeding abundantly." If we are willing to live "unto Him" and "for His pleasure," there will be no need to ask anything for ourselves. "If any man serve Me, him will My Father honor," is always true. If as believers in Christ we would only accept as true our standing in Him and live to honor Him and glorify Him, we would never need to ask anything for ourselves, but would daily find the promise true. "My God shall supply all your need according to His riches in glory by Christ Jesus (Phil. iv., 19).

14. "And if thou wilt walk in My ways, then I will lengthen thy days." Length of days upon the land given them by God was a special promise to Israel in connection with obedience (Ex. xx., 12). Again in Ps. xci., 16, we read concerning him who trusts in God, "With long life will I satisfy him and show him My salvation." The believer in Christ who has thus become a part of His body rejoices that Christ in his life, and that because Christ lives he shall live also; whether in the mortal body or absent from the body, or in an immortal body, he is willing to leave wholly to the will of God.

15. "And Solomon awoke, and, behold, it was a dream." But it was none the less a reality, for God spoke to His servants in dreams and visions of the night (Job xxxiii., 14, 15). Some think that if God would come to them in a vision or dream they would believe more readily, and some think that if one rose from the dead they would believe, but it is written that if we believe not Moses and the prophets we would not believe even one risen from the dead (Luke xvi., 31).—Lesson Helper.

New York Wants Policemen.

President Roosevelt issued another appeal for good men to apply for places on the police force of New York City. There are to be 800 appointments made within four months.

The Flying Machine Outlook.

The Chicago-*Times Herald* of September 13, says: Prof. S. P. Langely, secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, whose experiments in the field of aerial navigation have attracted world-wide attention, has returned from an extended European trip. Secretary Langely found that the problem of navigating the air was attracting attention abroad, and in all the countries which he visited men of science were interested in the successful results obtained by him in his latest experiments.

The secretary said that while in England he visited Mr. Maxim, who is at work on a new flying-machine differing in some particulars from the one he formerly constructed. The new Maxim machine will be quite large, and will be capable of carrying a man to control it. Its practical trial will be watched with great interest. Mr. Maxim's experiments have been conducted partly along the same general lines as those which Secretary Langely conducted. Thus far, however, he has confined his experiments to machines held down to a track.

Secretary Langely said that he had no further experiments in view at the present time. He has demonstrated that a flying machine can fly by actually having flown one. He may conclude to leave to others the work of practically applying to commercial uses the principles which he has established. His experiments developed all the essential features of a flying machine, and some that would not be essential in a commercial machine. The construction of a flying machine on a commercial scale is now only a question of money, Secretary Langely says.

A Remedy for Colds.

As the season for colds is drawing nigh, it will be appropriate to state that it has been demonstrated by medical and other experience that flaxseed is one of the most pleasant and surest remedies for colds that attack the lungs. The methods of its preparation and use are thus given: Use flaxseed, ground or whole, pour over it boiling water, let it steep and drain off the liquor, thinning it sufficiently so that it can be used as a drink. To every bowlful add the juice of one lemon, and sugar enough to make it palatable. Drink freely of this whenever thirsty, and oftener if there is little thirst. While this is a remedy as old as the hills, that fact should not be allowed to militate against it. Our grandfathers and grandmothers understood its virtues fully, and used them with general success.

Where Woman Fails.

As an inventor woman is almost a complete failure. Over 950,000 applications have been filed in the United States Patent office in the last fifty-nine years, and there is a legend in the model room that only five of them were made by women. Strange to say, these had nothing whatever to do with affairs of the sex. One of the inventions was a car coupler, another a hay rake, a third a lamp post, the fourth a car seat, and the last a sorgum mill. With this amazing revelation, how can we expect woman to bend her intellect to so small a thing as a yawning blanket?

If Troubled with Rheumatism Read This.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Apr. 16, 1894.—I have used Chamberlain's Pain Balm for rheumatism and found it to be all that is claimed for it. I believe it to be the best preparation for rheumatism and deep seated muscular pains on the market and cheerfully recommend it to the public. JNO. G. BROOKS, dealer in boots, shoes, etc., No. 18 Main St.

ALSO READ THIS.

MECHANICSVILLE, St. Mary Co., Md. —I sold a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm to a man who had been suffering with rheumatism for several yeaas. It made him a well man. A. J. MCGILL. For sale at 50 cents per bottle by J. G. Gillam.

How Veterans are Dying.

The Philadelphia *Press* of a recent issue in an apt illustration shows the decrease (by death) of the G. A. R. membership since January 1, 1894. On that date the veterans numbered 387,040. One year later on January 1, 1895, they had dropped to 369,660 which on the first of January of the present year this number had fallen to 357,639. On the first of last month there were about 348,009 of them and their estimated membership for the first of next year is 340,000. The decrease presents a striking picture. From a fairsized man (numerically) on the first date they have become on the last date an ordinary dwarf. Up to January 1, 1894, the G. A. R. grew in numerical strength but in the last year there has been a rapid decline.

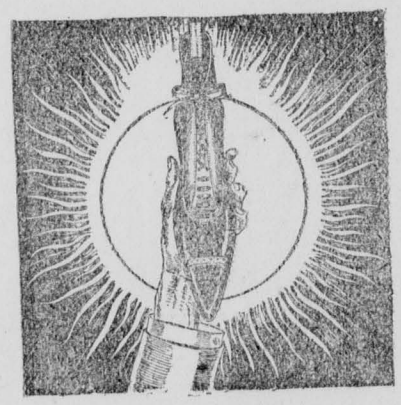
Cure for Headache.

As a remedy for all forms of Headache Electric Bitters has proved to be the very best. It effects a permanent cure and the most dreaded habitual sick headaches yield to its influence. We urge all who are afflicted to procure a bottle and give this remedy a fair trial. In cases of habitual constipation Electric Bitters cures by giving the needed tone to the bowels, and few cases long resist the use of this medicine. Try it once. Fifty cents and $1.00 at B. O'Connor & Sons.

HUNTINGDON PLANING MILL,
FRITCHEY BROS., Proprietors.
—MANUFACTURERS OF—
Sash, Doors, Shutters, Blinds, Frames, Flooring,
SIDING, SAWED AND TURNED BALUSTER ; MOULDING,
Porticos, Hardwood Finish, Scroll and Turned Work, and dealers in Bill and Frame Lumber, Southern Yellow Pine and Yellow Poplar, Western White Pine, Shingles, Lath, Pickets, Fencing, etc., in fact everything pertaining to a first-class Mill and Lumber Yard.

SHOES

Winter is not here yet but mothers are looking for good strong Shoes to shield their children's feet from dampness. By a fortunate purchase we can sell you Children's Oil Tan Shoes at 80 cts., worth $1.00, and ladies' sizes of same kind for $1.00,



former price $1.25. Then we have the Box Calf which are more dressy, as well as durable, at panic prices. We have the Emerson Sons' shoes for men. None better made. Come and see our stock but please do not ask for credit; at the prices we ask we cannot afford to sell on time.

LYNN'S,

Hazlett Block. HUNTINGDON, PA

BUSINESS CARDS.

A. W. SWOPE
—JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.
All business entrusted with him will receive proper attention. Collections made and immediate returns given. Legal writing promptly executed.
Office on Main street.

DR. W. J. CAMPBELL,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Diseases of women and children a specialty. I am prepared at all times for country practice.
Office on Main street, opposite depot.

JOHN C. GARRETT,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
MAPLETON DEPOT, PENN'A.
All business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention. Special attention will be given to collections. 8-18-95.

S. P. STUBBS,
—CARPET WEAVER.—
A dealer in all kinds of Carpet Chain and Materials.
Prompt attention to business and satisfaction guaranteed. Charges reasonable.

W. H. WOODS. JAMES S. WOODS, Notary Public.
W. H. & J. S. WOODS,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
No. 327 Penn Street. HUNTINGDON, PA.

J. R. SIMPSON,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE,
IN SOLID RELIABLE COMPANIES.
Call at office, or send for circulars.

J. G. SPANGLER, M. D.,
—PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,—
Office on Main Street, near Juniata House.

DO YOU WANT A HOME?

Good Chance,
Easy Payments.

The Rent Pays for the Property.

At $25.00 Cash, and $5.00 per month for 10 years, your choice of the three properties on Glendower way, or $20.00 down and $3.50 for property on Hill street. No interest charged. Title guaranteed. For further particulars call on or address
GEO. W. YOCUM,
Huntingdon, Pa.
I. N. SWOPE,
Mapleton Depot, Pa.

J. L. HOUCK, Cassville, Penn.a.

The place to buy Seasonable Goods at the right prices.

Sraw Goods

A special feature in our line is the elegant selection in the leading shapes and newest braids, exceptionally light weights viz: Yeddo, Sennits, Milans, Mackinaws and Manillas.

Ladies' Shirt Waists

We are adding a line of these goods in Dimities, Lawns, and in all the latest effects.

Dry Goods

We call your attention to our line of Serpentine Crepe, one of the most popular and satisfactory goods for mid-summer on the market, a full line of Challies, Lawns, Dimities, Satines, and Tassar Silk Prints, etc.

We are after your trade, and if a price and an up-to-date line of goods can interest you, we are bound to sell you.

J. L. HOUCK, Cassville, Pa.

Union National Bank
OF HUNTINGDON.
No. 113 Fourth St.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, President.
H. B. BRUMBAUGH, Vice President.
R. J. MATTERN, Cashier.
DIRECTORS.
J. C. Hazlett, E. S. McMurtrie, Calvin Green
K. A. Lovell and H. B. Brumbaugh.
Regular Discount Day—WEDNESDAY.
Deposits received subject to check. Collections made in all parts of the world, and a regular banking business transacted. Accounts with corporations, firms, individuals, and the business public generally, opened on most favorable terms. B13z.

OUR BUSINESS DON'T NEED A TONIC

WE carry the finest and most varied stock of Merchandise in Mapleton, and believe in fair dealing between seller and buyer, which explains our success. If you need

Clothing and
Gents' Furnishing Goods

we have a new and complete line. If you want

Dry Goods,
Satines,
Wool Challies,
White Goods, Etc.,

we have them, and very cheap, too.

Our line of Hats is complete. Latest styles in

Men's Stiff Hats,
Soft Hats,
Straw Hats,

too, we have. Every one NEW —just came in.

SHOES, SHOES!

If you can't get the kind you want from us you can't get them in Mapleton.

Come and se.

JNO. G. GILLAM.
Mapleton Depot, - - - Penn'a.

We Are Ahead.

When it comes to selling SHOES OF ALL KINDS; our prices are the lowest in this vicinity, and we give you good value for a little money, so we think

IT WILL PAY YOU

to examine our stock whether you intend to buy or not at present.

Men's Shoes $1.00 and Upwards,
Ladies' Shoes $1.00 and Upwards.

We also handle a full line of

General Merchandise,

for which we will take PRODUCE in exchange. We give you one advantage, we take produce same as cash for our goods.

A call from you will be greatly appreciated by,
Yours Truly
S. B. MYERS,
Opp. Opera House Huntingdon, Pa.

HAZLETT BROS.,
Kings of Low Prices
in Clothing.

Fall may be a little backward in coming forward, but we haye purchased our stock of

Fall and Winter Suitings

and Furnishing Goods notwithstanding. The goods are all on display and their character and general appearance speak for themselves, showing that we never deviate from our method of giving customers the very best, first, last and all the time.

These Prices tell the Cost:

MEN'S, We can fit almost any form and satisfy the closest buyer. $3 to $20
BLOUSE, Ages 3 to 10 years, $1 to $4
JUNIOR, Ages 3 to 7 years, $1 to $5
REEFER, Ages 3 to 8 years, $1.50 to $6.00
CHILDREN'S, Ages 5 to 15 years, $1 to $7.50
BOYS', Ages 14 to 19 years, $3 to $12

Our Derby and Soft Hats, in all Shades,
Cannot Be Surpassed.

HAZLETT BROS.,
Penn St., Huntingdon.

Wanted—An Idea Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

THE "ITEM"
$1.00 per Year.